The New-York Times.

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HON. JAMES THOMPSON, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

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DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Penn., an article so long, so well and so favorably known, that it seems scarcely necessary at this time to expatiate at any length upon its merits. Twenty-two years since it was first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time it has undoubtedly performed more cures and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other remedy known to the public. In fact, at this time it would be difficult to find a household throughout our entire land that has not cause to praise the virtues of this Bitters.

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are uneasiness and pain in the right side, and soreness upon touch immediately under the inferior ribs; inability to lie upon the left side, or, if at all, a dragging sensation is produced which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough. Together with these symptoms, we perceive a coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, and *sometimes* a sympathetic pain in the shoulder, with a great disposition to sleep, and depression of spirits, and sometimes sores in the mouth or throat. These symptoms, if permitted to continue, will eventually produce Consumption, the most baneful of all diseases.

THE SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA are various; those affecting the stomach are *nausea, heart-burn, loss of appetite, disgust for food, sometimes a depraved appetite, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, sour eructations, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, hurried and difficult breathing, &c., &c.*

The sympathetic affections are very diversified—*cold feet, pain or weakness through the limbs, swimming of the head, sudden flushes of heat, &c.*

The use of the bitters should be persevered in until every symptom of Dyspepsia has vanished, and health is entirely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY generally accompanies Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, and is frequently produced by continued constipation. The symptoms are *uttering at the heart, a choking sensation when in a lying posture, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.*

Debility of the Nervous system should always be dreaded, as of itself laying the body open to an attack of any epidemic. Persons afflicted with this disease are generally annoyed by occurrences of no moment, which would not, if in a state of health, give them any uneasiness. This Bitters will soon relieve the unpleasant effects of this distressing affliction, in which delay is dangerous.

MARASMUS.—The lives of thousands of infants and children are annually lost by this disease. The flesh of the little innocents gradually wastes away, until they are reduced to mere skeletons, then die. Hoofland's German Bitters will save the lives of nine out of every ten. *Mothers*, do not doubt this if you would save your child; in two or three days you will see a marked improvement.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—This is truly a very critical time in a woman's life. If she survives this period, and retains her health, she bids fair to live to a ripe old age; on the contrary, if the ills attending this period are too much for her physical and nervous powers, she becomes sickly, her constitution is undermined, her nervous energy is prostrated or entirely gone, and she drags out her few remaining years in misery and unhappiness. At this period, more than at any other, she needs a good tonic, that her organs of digestion and of the secretions may be strengthened and aptly perform their various functions. In these cases there is nothing more beneficial than the use, for a time, of Hoofland's German Bitters.

NOTICE.—It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids these Bitters are *especially* recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases. The patient should immediately discard all Pills and Powders, as they only weaken the system, and resort to the use of the Bitters, the invariable result of which will be a strong and hearty constitution, a disappearance of all nervousness, a good appetite, and a perfect restoration to health.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service.

Yours, truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

From Mrs. Martha Clarke—An almost desperate case entirely cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to you and to the afflicted public to state the almost miraculous effects produced in my case through the influence of that truly great remedy, *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

For many years I suffered from extreme debility of the system, caused, no doubt, by derangements of my stomach and liver. I became so emaciated eventually that my hands were almost transparent, and I was unable to leave my bed.

I had the services of two of the most distinguished physicians of this City, but, notwithstanding their skill, I was unable to obtain any relief. I was finally told by the last physician I had that I could not get well, and that all that could be done was to keep me as quiet and comfortable as possible.

At this stage of my disease I was told by a friend that Hoofland's German Bitters had proved very beneficial in cases similar to my own. Thinking that it might probably be of some benefit to me, I sent for a bottle, and used it until I had taken three bottles, when, to the astonishment of all my friends, I began rapidly to gain strength. My appetite became good, my food appeared to digest properly, and in a short time I was able to walk three or four squares. From this time I gained in health and strength and am now as well as ever I was—hearty and strong.

I earnestly, for the sake of suffering humanity, recommend any who may be suffering from debility to give Hoofland's German Bitters a fair trial, and I feel satisfied the result will be all they desire it should be.

Respectfully yours, MARTHA CLARK,
Fulton-st., below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Colgan, No. 407 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, cured of Water Brash, &c.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS—*Gents:* For a very long time I suffered dreadfully with the Water Brash. I had it so bad that I could not sleep at night, and was forced to get up frequently. I became very weak, and my appetite so poor that I could scarcely eat a mouthful. I took a variety of teas, salts, and other medicines, but they failed to give me any relief. Those only who have and are suffering with this disease will be able to appreciate my suffering.

A friend, who had been cured by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, advised me to try them. I accordingly procured a bottle, and found much relief from that, and have now taken several bottles, and am happy to state that I feel entirely cured. In fact, I am like a different person altogether, enjoy my rest at night, eat heartily, and my food digests well, although I am an old woman. I am gaining strength and flesh daily; and know that I owe it entirely to the use of Hoofland's German Bitters.

Yours truly, MARY COLGAN.

From Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1864.

Gentlemen: Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Bitters have been and are counterfeited. Be careful to get the genuine article, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., with the signature on the front of the wrapper, and the name blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal depot No. 631 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

New-York agency at H. T. HELMBOLD'S DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, and for sale by druggists everywhere.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Oct. 17.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The Roman Question and the Peace Treaties.

Position of Austria on the Eastern Question.

The Recent Disturbances in Sicily.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The Cotton market is firm and unchanged. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 15¼d.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The Money market is quiet. Consols for money, 89½.

American Securities.

The following are the closing prices for American Securities:

Illinois Central Shares	78¾
Erie R. R. Shares	50¼
U. S. Five-Twenties	68¼

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Roman Question—The Treaties of Peace—The British Tories—Lord Lyons at Paris—Fenianism.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866.

In the dullness of the unfashionable and unparliamentary season, any interesting topic is a godsend to the Press, which has this week seized upon a pastoral of Archbishop MANNING, calling upon the Catholics of Europe to join those of Ireland in praying for the Pope, who is protected by a treaty of France and Italy, but threatened with the revolution and the loss of the temporal power. Why the Pope should be troubled at this, when all the Protestant papers assure him that it will increase his spiritual influence and the prosperity of the Church of which he claims to be the head, I do not see. He ought to listen to advice so evidently disinterested, and become an obedient subject of VICTOR EMMANUEL, when nearly the whole English Press—about the most enlightened in the world—assures him that it would be very much for his benefit. Dr. MANNING says the Pope, as head of the Church in all countries, must be independent: to be independent he must be sovereign and not subject. Providence has provided for this independence for a thousand years, by making the Pope sovereign in Rome, and he asks the faithful to pray that this protection be continued. This to our philosophers, like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seems superfluous. They have so much faith, that prayer seems an impertinence. The English, under the sacred guidance of their beloved Sovereign and the Archbishop of Canterbury, pray for rain, and dry weather, and against cattle plague and cholera, to the disgust of the Sanitarians, who believe in chloride of lime and carbolic acid, pure air and pure water. But if anybody is to be prayed for, why not the Pope? In the long prayers which tired me in my boyhood, when it was the fashion to stand in prayer time, I have heard petitions put up for infidels, heathen, and the "ancient covenant people, the Jews," but never for the Pope. Probably he was considered quite past praying for. However, he has a French legion whose expenses the Empress EUGENIE has asked leave to pay out of her own private purse. There is a rumor also of an Irish legion. It is not improbable that each Catholic nation may send a complimentary guard to Rome, to assist the Italian Government, if necessary, in maintaining the independence of His Holiness, under the treaty of September.

THE SMALL GERMAN STATES.

The agitation respecting the possible absorptions of the small States of Europe by the large—on the principle of the big fish eating up the little ones—continues, and there is some curiosity to see what policy will be developed by the new French Minister, M. DE MOUSTIER. The *Times*, as the organ of the British opinion, sneers at the "discrowned monarchs wandering about by the score;" but these are German Princes, routed out of their dominions by BISMARCK. It has not a word to say for Hanover, her blind King and loyal people; nothing for the hard fate of Saxony, or the lesser Powers; but it tells us that "Switzerland and Belgium would not fall without a struggle, nor be left like poor Denmark to struggle alone." England, the other day, through Earl RUSSELL, assured poor Denmark that she should not be left to struggle alone. The declarations of the *Times* will not be much comfort to Swiss or Belgians. No doubt the promise will be echoed by the Francophobic volunteers who have gone to Brussels. Their commander is to receive an order from LEOPOLD II., who has sent a decoration to the Lord Mayor, who will not be permitted to wear it. The English have been invited to the national *fêtes* of Belgium; the French and Prussians are not invited. After all, will the English fight against France for Belgium? The Admiralty has ordered sixty steam gunboats; each one is to be as well protected as possible, consistently with speed, and each to carry one or two powerful rifled guns, capable of piercing the strongest ironclads. They are also studying Capt. MOODY's floating forts, which are to spin round in the water, bringing their guns to bear on the enemy in rapid succession, like a volcanic eruption. There is an activity in the war and navy departments, which shows that the Government means to appeal to the latent belligerancy of Britons against Mr. BRIGHT and the Reform League Chartists, if not to take a hand once more in the settlement of the affairs of Europe.

THE TREATIES OF PEACE.

The treaties of peace have been signed between Austria and Prussia, and Austria and Italy. Italy is free—Prussia is aggrandized and Supreme in Germany. But Italy is not united. One-third of her territory is in a state of discontent, and all but revolution, while her finances are in a deplorable condition. Within a short period the Government has contracted sixteen loans each on harder conditions than the last, and the debt is constantly increasing. Austria is to be paid for Venetia in eleven installments, and the sale of church and monastic property, while it will go but little way to pay debts so large in proportion to the resources of the country, increases the popular discontent. Great States are fine things, but they are terribly expensive. The little Governments were also cheap. They had no debts, and very light taxes. The expenses of united Italy are out of all proportion to those of the smaller kingdoms aggregated to form it. A great Power must have an extensive civil list, army and navy—it must pay for its grandeur and glory.

BRITISH TORIES.

Americans have their own ideas of British Tories. In America the word has a traditional horror, dating from the Revolution; the tories of that day having had the idea that the integrity of the Empire must be preserved at every cost. But the tories of our day are often more enlightened and progressive than the Whigs or Liberals. They have been foremost in works of social reform, and humane and beneficial legislation. And the members of the present Government are not too blindly obstinate to take a lesson from their neighbors. The mighty gun-boats just ordered are intended to compete with the monitors. They have just ordered a 15-inch Rodman gun, with carriage and ammunition, from the United States, to try by the side of their own, at Shoeburyness. The fact is an English gentleman can carry a parcel or wheel a barrow if necessary, while a snob will insist upon a grocer sending home his two ounces of tea.

LORD LYONS AT PARIS.

Lord LYONS, I hear, is to be the British Minister at Paris. He is acquainted with the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he has had experience at Washington and Constantinople, the two most important places on the planet, for a few years to come, to the diplomatists. Admiral TEGETTHOFF, the victor at Lissa, has been charged by the Austrian Government to examine the state of naval science and organization in France, England and the United States.

FENIANISM.

Since the discovery of stores of liquid fire and other Fenian combustibles in Liverpool, a repentant and now ex-Fenian has come out with a terrible confession. There are similar depots of liquid fire and combustibles in all the large towns of England. When the Head-Centre lands in Ireland, these bottles are to be thrown among the troops, especially the cavalry, and into houses, factories, &c. The liquid fire is in bottles, a compound of phosphorous and other substances, and a most terrible and diabolic invention, which will be in the hands of the Fenians, of whom there are in Ireland and England "thousands upon thousands, prepared to ruin and plunder and massacre all before them,"—and then run like the d—l from all behind them.

The biggest Fenian hereabouts is the Irish giant O'BALDWIN, who stands 6 feet 4½ inches in his bare feet, and has just licked an Englishman of almost his inches, and is engaged to fight MACE for the belt of the Champion. Should he win, the question is whether the Fenians would be satisfied with his triumph, or be encouraged to win further victories. O'BALDWIN, however, does not propose to plunder and massacre all before him, but only to mash the one before him. The fight is for $1,000.

It is my opinion that Belfast is the place where the great battle will be fought; and I judge entirely from a recent day's work by one of the Police Magistrates of that enterprising city. Elizabeth Jane Hall excited the people on Queen's Bridge, declaring that she was the best Protestant in Belfast—Protestant to the marrow of her bones; fined 40 shillings. Catharine Brown, drunk and disorderly, declaring that she was the best Roman Catholic in Ritchie's-place, 40 shillings; William Shankland, a drunken car-driver, shouting "To h—ll with the Pope!" 40 shillings; James Small, drunk and disorderly, crying "Down with the Pope!" 40 shillings; Ann Cunningham, very drunk, running through the streets crying "God bless the man on the white horse!" (WILLIAM of Orange,) and "To h—ll with the Papists!" 40 shillings; George McMahon, cursing the people in a house in Durham-street, and lustily damning the Pope, 40 shillings. But this will do for a sample. With a population about equally divided between Protestant and Catholic, Belfast must be delightful.

MONADNOCK.

GERMANY.

Austria on the Eastern Question—The Austro-Germans—What It Costs the German States to Become Prussian—Miscellaneous Items of News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.

The Oriental question is a batch of hot chestnuts, but there is no convenient paw with which to pull them out of the coals. Austria will scarcely permit herself to be used in this capacity, as in the Crimean war. FRANCIS JOSEPH has learned something since then, though it has taken French rifled cannon and Prussian muskets to beat it through his cranial envelope.

It was the ultimatum of Austria that gave the finishing stroke in favor of the Allies, for they never advanced out of the Crimea into the interior, and, in return for it, Austria won the devil's thanks. Straightway France coquetted with Austria and took Lombardy away from her, and the English Press has been abusing her ever since, but more than ever since her late defeat. Austria will scarcely make herself as useful in this emergency as then. Even if she were disposed to, there is too much to be looked after in her own loose Empire. LAVALLETTE's phrase, applied to Austria, "relieved of her German cares," bids fair to become immortal on the Continent, but to the Austrians it is a stinging sarcasm. It was "relief" in a direction where it was least wanted. If Austria had been at the same time "relieved" of a few of the Eastern and Southern Provinces of the Empire, her "cares" might have been substantially removed. An Austrian newspaper writer says: "Yes, if somehow Bohemia and Moravia had been added to Prussia, Hungary and Siebenbergen to Turkey, and Istria, Dalmatia, together with Tyrol, to Italy, then our hearts would have been a good deal more 'relieved.'" It must be borne in mind that this is the utterance of a German, not of a Hungarian nor of a Bohemian, and it expresses the disappointment and jealousy that the former class is beginning to feel toward the latter two. And herein lies the reason why Austria will not be apt to meddle in the Oriental matter, and become a catspaw, as before, to England and France.

It is surprising to what an extent the spirit of clan and of race is growing up in Austria, incubating abundant trouble for the future. Bohemia is full of riots and starvation in view of a gloomy Winter; the Poles of Galicia are clamorous for their nationality, and have already procured the appointment of a new Governor, Count GOLUCHOWSKI, who has already granted permission for telegrams to be sent in the Polish language, and the Poles are in high hopes of seeing their language fully restored; in Hungary there is only a lull of the negotiations, which will open again as soon as the Italian treaty is fully disposed of. The whole question in Hungary hinges on this, whether the Emperor is to be compelled to appoint a responsible Hungarian Ministry before the Hungarian Parliament shall have assembled and given certain guarantees, or whether it shall be after. That they are to have a Hungarian Ministry the Emperor has given a pledge to the leaders already, and, so far, that Province has conquered the Emperor; but whether he is still further to be humbled by making the appointment unconditionally, remains to be determined. Last of all, the insignificant tribe of the Slowacks in Syria has had the impudence to send a deputation to the Emperor, asking that they might be erected into a separate crown land and have their own representation! All these concessions are irritating the Germans of the Empire; they see the power passing away from them, and tribes of rude, half-civilized men put on an equality with, or superior to, themselves. I mentioned lately the Aussee Convention, an assemblage of Germans; it is now seriously proposed to hold one in Vienna itself, a step which could not other than alarm the Emperor.

That Austria means to hold aloof from the Oriental question, is shown further by the fact that the greater part of the Adriatic fleet has been disarmed to a peace footing; only enough are retained to watch the Dalmatian coast, with a few to spare for service in the Levant among the Austrian consular stations. It is barely possible that the Emperor may become involved through the jealousy of the Turks in Bosnia and Herzegowina, who are embittered against the Austrians, and protest that that Government seeks to acquire those Provinces as a compensation for Venetia and to build up its power on the Adriatic. It will be the Turks, however, that make the first trouble, if any arises, as I think I have shown above that enough has been mapped out to employ the Imperial Government the coming Winter.

Meantime, it ought to be set down to the credit of Austria that she has paid off her debts of honor (?) promptly. The last installment of five and a half millions, loaded in eleven cars, reached Berlin on the 27th of September.

THE AUSTRO-GERMANS.

A pamphlet has lately appeared in Vienna under the title, "The Reconstruction of the German-Austrian Constitutional Party," which is attracting much attention. The doctor calls attention to the fact that the other nationalities of the Empire, though separately greatly inferior in numbers, have gotten in advance of the Germans through better political party organizations. The pamphlet will be the starting-point, or will give the war cry rather, to the Convention of German Deputies that is soon to assemble in Vienna. It is expected that that Convention will make a strong attack on Count BELCREDI, Austrian Premier, and since he has already lost his last stronghold, which was Bohemia, by upholding the hated Jesuits in Prague, his downfall will probably be hastened. Thus the Germans are ever coöperating with the Hungarians to establish "dualism" in the Empire. BELCREDI is almost the last prop of the Bohemians, and when he is knocked away, one step further is taken toward spalting the Empire into two portions—German and Hungarian—and preparing the way for that secession of the Germans, or rather the division of the Empire between them and the Hungarians, which, I believe, must ultimately take place.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

As a specimen of what it will cost some of the smaller North German States to become members of the Prussian Bund, I will take the Duchy of Anhalt. It contains a population of 193,046, and, under former laws, furnished to the Bund now dead a contingent of 1 1-6 per cent., or about 2,250 men; now it will be required to contribute 3 per cent., or about 5,800 men. The former cost per year of its army was 187,674 thalers, (70 cents silver;) now it will be 617,339. Little Anhalt is already in the market for a loan—a thing not heretofore known.

I mentioned in my last that Saxe-Meiningen and the two Mecklenburgs were still out of the new Bund. Three battalions of the Nineteenth (Prussian) Infantry were sent into Meiningen, the old Duke resigned the next day, the young one sent to Berlin at once his conditions, which were accepted, and his Province taken in, and the troops two days after brought away. That's business!

The two Dukes of Mecklenburg assembled their Parliament and laid before it the proposition to enter the Bund. The example of Meiningen had a good effect, and yesterday that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin accepted the proposition by acclamation. Strelitz will of course follow; then there remains only Saxony.

The organ of the Bavarian Government has at last announced officially that the Order of St. Hubert was conferred on Count BISMARCK on the 31st of August. It is noteworthy that this was even before the treaty of peace was signed. The organ explains its long silence on the ground that it is not customary to make such announcements until the investiture has been actually made, but Count BRAY took it with him to Berlin three weeks ago, when he went up with the first installment of the war contribution.

SEGREX.

The King of Hanover's Protest.

The address to the European Powers by the King of Hanover, a brief passage from which has already appeared, occupies between two and three columns of the Viennese journals. It is dated from "Hetzing, near Vienna, Sept. 23."

The protest commences with the assertion that previous to the outbreak of the war the Hanoverian Government had used all its influence for the preservation of peace, and by stating that, in full confidence in the loyalty of the Prussian Government, the aid of Austria was declined. The strictest neutrality was kept. If the Austrian troops which had occupied Holstein went through the country a Prussian corps did the same. The Hanoverian army was on the completest peace footing, and the greatest surprise was felt when a demand was made on the 15th of June that the King should renounce a portion of his sovereignty and independence, only one day being left for the consideration of the matter. The Hanoverian Ministry unanimously decided that the propositions were unacceptable, while they expressed a fervent trust that the friendly relations between the two Governments would not be interrupted. On that very night the Prussian envoy responded by a declaration of war; and the Prussian corps d'armée which was in the neighborhood of Harbourg, on its way, as was thought, to Minden, even took up a hostile attitude some hours before the declaration was made. The King submits this treacherous conduct to the judgment of the civilized world, who, His Majesty is convinced, will recognize that the plan of taking possession of Hanover had been prearranged, and that the original proposition which had been made to it to remain neutral was simply a device to lull it into a delusive security. Unable to oppose an effective resistance the Hanoverian troops were centred near Gottingen, and negotiations entered into for a suspension of arms; but before the period agreed to had expired the army was shamefully attacked, and, despite a brilliant victory at the commencement, was compelled to surrender. At the end of the war His Majesty addressed a letter to the Prussian King, which, contrary to the usage of sovereigns, was not accepted. An offer was then made to him to abdicate in favor of his son; but all overtures were in vain, and the insidious occupation of the kingdom was followed by its incorporation with the Prussian States. The only pretext, the right of conquest, supposes a war conformable to the law of nations. But there had been no such war; it would have been morally impossible on the part of a mere relative, a sovereign friend, a German prince; the case was simply one of lawful defence against an unprovoked attack. The address concludes in the following terms:

Let all who are concerned take this as a warning. We look to future events with full confidence in the justice of our cause, and are animated by the firm hope that Divine Providence will not be long in putting an end to the perfidious plots, to the injustice and the acts of violence, of which so many States and people have become the victims with us and our brave Hanoverians.

(Signed) GEORGE KING.
(Countersigned) Count PLATEN HALLERMUND.

ITALY.

The Disturbances in Sicily—What the People Think of It—Sympathy with the Insurgents in Candia—Garibaldi in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The disorders in the island of Sicily, now happily suppressed, at one time caused serious alarm. The Government was acquainted with the unsettled condition of that part of the Kingdom, but was not prepared for so violent a demonstration. The exigencies of war had nearly denuded the island of regular troops, and the preservation of order was left to the care of the National Guard. Since the passage of the law abolishing the monastic communities, the priests and monks and their friends, in Sicily, assumed an attitude of open hostility. About two-thirds of all the property in the island was, directly or indirectly, under their control. They had vowed open resistance to the law. Very large numbers of the lower class of the population sympathize with the so-called religious orders, as, both from charity and policy, they have been made the recipients of little benefits from the convents. When the opportunity for an insurrection presented itself, there was a union between political reactionists, discharged soldiers, monks, priests and brigands, and the successful descent upon Palermo was the result.

It would be useless to try to make out of the movement in Sicily anything that could be regarded as an effort of the Republican Party. Italy is full of Republicans, but they are too patriotic and loyal, and have too just a sense of the interest and dignity of Italy, as well as sufficient confidence in the soundness of their own principles, ever to allow themselves to be implicated with monks and brigands in revolutionary broils. A great part of the population of the South of Italy is ignorant and morally degraded, and from such elements, when the restraints of power are withdrawn, it is easy to create disorder. There are now twenty or thirty thousand troops in the island, and more will continue to be sent into the South of the Peninsula.

SICILIAN SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT.

A large number of communications have been addressed to the Government by the heads of committees in the South, declaring in the strongest terms their condemnation of the revolutionary act at Palermo, and their unfaltering attachment to the King and the Constitution. The authority is firmly resolved to use all necessary means to preserve order, and vindicate its rights to every inch of territory which now belong to the Kingdom. A report has been current that the hand of England has been seen in the Sicilian commotion. Of the truth of such a charge I have yet seen no proof. It is known that England would like to exercise a "protectorate" of the island, for the purpose of maintaining certain trade monopolies, but as long as the Italian Kingdom exists her efforts are impotent. The destruction of weak States will probably not be found favorable to the exercise or preservation of the English power. The time is past when, with little regard to justice, feeble communities are to be bullied into concession by the presence of a fleet. The silly song of "Britannia Rules the Waves" is heard no more. "Colombia Rules the Waves," might take its place, if we were foolish enough to sing it.

SYMPATHIES WITH THE CANDIOTES.

The revolution going on in the island of Candia excites interest here, although, so far as I can see, the Italians have no great sympathy with Greek ambition; or, perhaps, I should say, any great confidence in Greek ability to succeed. But a few more examples of determined heroism, will, without doubt, change all this, and here, as everywhere, the Greeks will win favor for their just cause. Here is a new opportunity for the application of the doctrine of "satisfied nationalities." The Christian population of the island, thoroughly detesting Turkish rule, wish to be united to the Greek Kingdom. Is the revolt in the Archipelago to introduce once more into European controversy the eastern question and precipitate its solution? Upon this point opinion is divided. The outraged feeling of the Christian west cries out against the Mussulman brutes. Indolent, sensual, given to the indulgence of a barbaric luxury while bankrupt in its finances; incapable of accepting modern civilization or of being inspired by ideas of western life, Turkey is a nation given over to hopeless ruin. It is the greatest scandal of modern national policy, that two such countries as France and England should seek to brace up a nation whose destruction is sealed by a providential decree. The partition of European Turkey is inevitable, and cannot be much longer postponed.

GARIBALDI IN FLORENCE.

We have Gen. GARIBALDI in Florence, and we are making the most of him. It is expected he will remain here a short time, before going to look after his farm on the little island off the Tuscan coast. The whole army of volunteers has been disbanded, and there is nothing more for the generous leader to do. The field of Mars is exchanged for the fields of Flora and Pomona. Gen. GARIBALDI is lodged at Bellosguardo, just outside the walls, where the American colony is established. Many hundreds of the discharged soldiers of the General are in Florence, halting a few days before going to their homes. Some of the red shirts have lost their fiery freshness of hue, which indicates that they have seen service. GARIBALDI begins to look old and broken, and now that his work is so nearly done, the rest of his life, in his island hermitage or elsewhere, should be given to repose. For patriots such as he, it will be a sufficient reward to contemplate the happy spectacle of a free and united Italy.

MAZZINI.

As was expected, MAZZINI has been elected to represent the City of Messina in the National Parliament. It is believed that he will qualify himself and take his seat.

ANGELICO.

MEXICO.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Cortina Proclaims War Against Canales—Attack on Matamoras by Cortina's Men—A Street Fight of Six Hours—The Attacking Party Retire.

We find the following in the Galveston *Bulletin* of the 9th ult., which copies from the Brownsville *Ranchero* of the 3d and 4th:

"The situation of affairs on the other side is certainly being drawn within comprehensible limits. The issue has been made, the ground stated, and the antagonists are in the ring panting for the struggle.

Yesterday CORTINA issued a so-called proclamation, setting forth his position in unmistakable language. He proclaims war, and claims to be acting under the Juarez Government. He espouses the cause of TAPIA, whom JUAREZ appointed Governor of Tamaulipas, and whom CANALES deposed, arrested and imprisoned. CORTINA proclaims CANALES a usurper and a rebel to the Constitutional Government of Mexico. He avows his intention to take the city and put CANALES down. CORTINA was yesterday encamped fourteen miles from Matamoras on the river above. He is there negotiating for men, arms and supplies, and is said to be receiving reinforcements in considerable numbers, but from which side of the river is not stated.

CANALES, on the other hand is hourly becoming weaker. Last night fifty-one of his men deserted to this side, bringing with them their arms. A general force-loaning disaffection prevails among the inhabitants of Matamoras, and we hazard nothing in saying that a large majority of the people are anxious for a change of rulers. CANALES and CORTINA are equally brave. They are really the champion fighters of the border. Both would be unpopular were they not pitted against each other; but, as the case now stands, it is a choice between evils. CANALES, however, is not going to abandon the goose, which he is fast squeezing to death to get the golden egg, without a struggle. If CANALES possessed sufficient force to man the fortifications surrounding the city, we should look for a siege, but since he will be compelled to draw in his men to have much force at any one point, probably a sharp street fight will decide who is to be the Governor. As to when the fight will take place, must depend entirely upon CORTINA. Should he succeed in negotiations now pending, the rattle of musketry may be heard within twenty-four hours. But should he not succeed in getting the arms and munitions in anticipation, a week may pass before the exciting sound of battle will greet our accustomed ears.

The same paper (the *Ranchero*) of Oct. 4 gives the following account of an attack on Matamoras by one of the auxiliaries of CORTINA, a Gen. HINOJOSO, who commands or commanded a motley crew of Mexican and American filibusters. HINOJOSO failed, and fled with his men to the American side of the Rio Grande."

Says the *Ranchero*:

"Twenty-four hours had not elapsed from the time the 'Americans' gave up their attempt to unseat CANALES, when Gen. HINOJOSO headed about two hundred and fifty Mexican troops, who had been bought over with love, money or liberal promises, and attacked CANALES furiously. A street fight raged for five or six hours. From house-tops, around corners and various other measurably secure places, a constant rattle of musketry was maintained. During the darkness of the morning, CANALES was forced back and driven into barrack quarters. HINOJOSO was at one time in possession of the principal portion of the city, including Plazas Hidalgo and Capilla, while his antagonist was reduced to the casemated fort containing the ammunition on the river below the city. The opposing forces were about or had been about equal. The day, or the night, clearly belonged to HINOJOSO; and it was confidently supposed that an hour of grim-visaged war by daylight would bring the disconsolate CANALES to the executioner's block. Still the fighting and desultory musketry fire was kept up. The old and heroic city blazed and rattled with all her past revolutionary pomp and prestige. Day dawned and bigger guns entered into the contest. Great reports from six, eighteen and thirty-two-pounder mouths commanded the silence of smaller spokesmen. The noise and confusion was so great that the voice of Gen. CASS could not have been heard. At least five thousand people of every nationality and all colors, lined the green-back bank. HINOJOSO, for want of ammunition it is said, gave way, and he and his forces retired to the upper fort on the river. Still outside of HINOJOSO is the force of the bandit chief CORTINA. He is some ten miles above Matamoras on the river. He is doubtless waiting for his antagonists to fight themselves to pieces, when he will step in and take the gleaning of the past golden harvest. His force is small, and he is certain not to strike until he can deal a fatal blow. His turn will come in a few days, no matter how CANALES and HINOJOSO settle their troubles."

Gen. Brown Relieved—Another Demand for the Gunboat Chinaco—Preparations for Another Attack on Matamoras—The Steamer Gen. Sheridan Ashore at Brazos.

BROWNSVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Col. T. L. SEDGWICK has relieved Gen. BROWN in the command of the sub-district.

Capt. OSBON has made another formal demand for the gunbort *Chinaco*, but up to the time of closing this letter has received no reply. The whole matter will probably be referred to Washington.

HINOJOSO, CORTINA, FLORES and FORD will attack Matamoras to-morrow night, probably.

The steamer *Gen. Sheridan* will probably be taken off the beach at Brazos. She went ashore there on the 29th.

The Ninth United States Colored Troops left here to-day for Galveston preparatory to being mustered out.

Advices from Gen. Lew. Wallace—The Liberals Steadily Progressing—The Contest Between Canales and Tapia—The Latter Supported by President Juarez—Caravajal Retires to Private Life.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Private letters dated Monterey, Sept. 27, from Major-Gen. LEW. WALLACE, have been received by prominent merchants in this City. The Liberals were very confident of success, and were continually receiving munitions of war, and as they advanced were obtaining the necessary funds for carrying on the war. At the time of writing the French were retreating instead of advancing.

Brownsville letters to Oct. 3 have also been received. Gen. TAPIA was still in the vicinity of Matamoras. The attempt made by Americans (who were in the service of the Liberal Government,) was to place TAPIA in power. CANALES has issued so many "prestimos" to support his "monte bank," that the merchants of Matamoras are leaving as fast as they can get away. TAPIA was in great favor among the merchants and all prominent citizens, and as he is supported by JUAREZ, he will doubtless be put in power.

The people were unanimously in favor of JUAREZ, and will stand by him to the last.

CARAVAJAL had retired to private life on his ranche.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Effects of the Late Storm—Its Unprecedented Violence and Duration.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Arrived, bark *Gen. Kingman*, from Frontera, Mexico, for New-York, with mahogany and logwood. She reports that she encountered very heavy weather.

Also, arrived schooner *Mary A. Rich*, from Miragoane, Hayti, for Boston, with logwood. She encountered very heavy weather, lost part of her deck load, and has put in here short of provisions. The crew lived on short allowance six days.

The gale is still blowing outside.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 15.

The stormy weather that has been prevailing for some time past still continues.

The storm outside on the coast has lasted for a longer period than ever before known, and tidings of further disastrous shipwrecks are feared.

All the pilot-boats were anchored in the harbor this morning, being unable to take their station at the capes in consequence of the violence of the storm.

The schooner *George L. Green*, RICHE, master, arrived at Norfolk this morning, leaking at the rate of 5,000 strokes per hour. She was from Georgetown, for New-London, Conn., and encountered the storm on the 9th inst. while well upon the coast of New-Jersey.

The schooner *St. James*, from Corpus Christi, for New-York, put in here this morning on account of the storm. She had suffered little or no damage. She reported having spoken the schooner *Sarah Evans*, from Tampa Bay, for New-York, about fifteen miles southeast of Cape Henry, in a disabled condition. She had been dismasted about a week, and was endeavoring to make Hampton Roads with jury-masts and sails rigged. The United States gunboat *Lenapee* has sailed in search of her.

The steamer *Norfolk*, from Philadelphia, passed by here yesterday on her way to Norfolk, and reported having seen a brig ashore on Winter Quarter Beach, near Chincoteague. Her sails were flying, as if she had just gone ashore. The sea was breaking over her. Her name could not be ascertained.

The steamers *Washington* and *Eagle No. 3*, from New-York for Norfolk, are detained in the harbor here on account of the storm; also, the steamer *James A. Gary*, from Baltimore, for Wilmington.

The New-York steamer *Saratoga* reached Norfolk on Saturday evening, after a very stormy time, and after discharging her cargo and passengers started for Richmond. When off Craney Island Light, about midnight, she struck on what was supposed to be the wreck of the *Merrimack*, causing her to leak so badly that she was obliged to return to Norfolk for repairs. Cargo very slightly injured.

A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Buildings Demolished—Twenty-two Persons Buried in the Ruins.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

A terrific boiler explosion occurred at 10 o'clock this morning, in the turning-shop of J. H. VONBROCK, on Franklin-avenue, which totally demolished the shop, also a three-story brick building on the west, and a dwelling on the east side of the street. Twenty-two persons are known to have been buried in the ruins. Eight, when taken out, were dead, and twelve were more or less wounded. Two, and perhaps more, still remain in the ruins.

The ruins of the buildings immediately took fire, and the firemen and a large force of men are now engaged in extinguishing the flames and removing the rubbish.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Six more dead bodies were taken from the ruins of VONBROCK's turning-shop this evening. It is thought that others still remain buried in the debris. Several of the bodies are so horribly burned that they cannot be recognized.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The cause of the explosion to-day was the weakness of the boiler, of which the proprietor is saidd to have been notified by his engineer some days ago. The Coroner will investigate the whole matter to-morrow.

After the explosion the ruins took fire and burned furiously some time, in spite of the most desperate exertions of the firemen. Two two-story dwellings adjoining were also consumed.

All this time the scene was appalling. Appeals for aid of the helpless creatures in the ruins, and the frantic cries of their wives and children and relatives were heartrending in the extreme.

Men are still at work removing the rubbish; but no more bodies had been found up to 9 o'clock.

The pecuniary loss is not yet known.

GEORGIA.

Murder of a Freedman—Gen. Tillson Decides to Garrison Henry County.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Four white men charged with the murder of a freedman in Columbia on Tuesday morning were arrested by the military to-day and committed to jail. It is understood that they will have an examination to-morrow before the Judge of the County Court, now in session.

Gen. TILLSON will publish a communication to-morrow, stating that the civil authority of Henry County having failed to protect the freed people and the agent of the Bureau, he will maintain a garrison in said county until the conduct of the pepole and the action of the civil authority warrant the belief that the laws will be anforced, and all classes of citizens protected in the rights of person and property.

KENTUCKY.

The Grand Masonic Lodge—Maj.-Gen. Thomas.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS will establish his headquarters here on Nov. 1.

In the Grand Masonic Lodge of Kentucky to-day 312 lodges were represented. J. T. MARTIN, of Cynthiana, was elected Grand Master, and J. M. S. MCCORCKLE, of Louisville, Grand Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Marine Disaster—Deaths from Yellow Fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The steamer *St. Louis*, from Boston, arrived to-day. Also arrived, bark *Jennie Cobb*, from Rockland.

Ship *Carl*, from Bremerhaven, got aground off Grand Island, about thirty miles from Southwest Pass. Three tugs have gone to her assistance.

The deaths from yellow fever average five to eight per day, which is a gradual increase.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The Republicans of the Ninth District have renominated WILLIAM B. WASHBURN to Congress.

Railroad Disasters.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The express train which left here this morning at 7:30 o'clock ran off the track two miles this side of Union, Penn., and was precipitated down an embankment some forty feet. All on board were more or less injured, some ten of them seriously. The conductor, Mr. WHITE, and the engineer and fireman were hurt very badly. The cause of the accident is said to have been a rail out of place. Had the train been running fast there is no telling what would have been the result, but the engineer had slackened up for the purpose of oiling the engine.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

A freight train from Portland was thrown off the track at Haverhill this morning by a broken rail. ISAAC HERNE, engineer, was killed. [illegible] BLODGETT, fireman, is supposed to be fatally injured.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The Committee appointed by the Conservative Convention of last night to collect evidence against the Police Commissioners meet this afternoon, preparatory to presenting the matter formally to Gov. SWANN.

CANADA.

Reported Recall of the Governor-General—Cabinet Meetings at Quebec.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says it is confidently reported that Lord MONCK, Governor-General of Canada, is to be recalled in consequence of the circumstances attending the abduction of the French refugee, LAMIRANDE.

After this week, until the delegates leave for England, the Cabinet meetings will be held at Quebec instead of at Ottawa.

The members are fully occupied with the final arrangements of confederation.

The Commercial Bank of Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 17.

In consequence of a rumor that the Commercial Bank had stopped payment something of a run upon it took place yesterday. As the bank kept open until a late hour to satisfy all demands against it the excitement subsided. There is no truth in any of the reports as to the failure or stoppage of any Canadian bank since the suspension of the Bank of Upper Canada.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.

Relief for the Sufferers—Another Death.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Temporary sheds are being erected for the victims of the late fire. There is much suffering in prospect. Private individuals are contributing largely to provide necessaries of life for the sufferers, and several soup kitchens have been established.

Another man, named DEFOE, has died from injuries received.

An appeal will be made to the people of England and France for aid.

THE FENIANS.

Speech of Head Centre Stephens in St. Louis—The Battle for Irish Independence to Commence Before the Close of the Present Year.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

HeadCentre STEPHENS arrived in this city last evening, and was most cordially received by a delegation of the Fenian Brotherhood, who escorted him to the Southern Hotel, where he made a warlike speech to an immense crowd of Fenians.

Mr. STEPHENS declared that the battle for Irish independence would commence before the close of the present year. New Year's Day would find the Irish people fighting on Irish soil, for the independence and liberty of their country.

The Head Centre was enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his speech.

Shipping Disaster.

HOLMES' HOLE, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Arrived, schooner *Ella*, of Boston, Capt. RICHARDSON, Bangor for Mystic, with lumber. She reports: Sprung a leak off Cape Cod on the 15th; anchored in Vineyard Sound last night; was towed in to-day by the steamer *Manahassett*, and is now full of water. She shipped a sea over the stern yesterday which stove in her boat and badly injured the mate, Mr. COLLINS, of Philadelphia.

The Steamer Louisa Moore.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The steamer *Louisa Moore*, from Morehead City for New-York, put in here this morning short of coal. She experienced heavy northeast winds, encountered a tremendous sea, and shipped a great deal of water.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Well-Known Journalist.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 15.

Mr. JOHN CLARK, of this city, well known as a journalist, died at Chicago yesterday morning, at the age of thirty-nine years. His was a character of such rare qualities that it deserves more than a passing word. Dependent chiefly on his own exertions, he commenced his career as an apprentice-boy at the printers' case in the old *Courier* office, under JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM. With no resources but a good knowledge of the fundamental branches of education, and his own industry and wit, he soon mastered the printers' art, and became a reporter, in which capacity he served the *Courier* until 1856.

The vicissitudes of that paper then required a change of proprietorship, and its friends made proper financial arrangements to have it published under the charge of JOHN CLARK as the director of its publication and its opinions. From that time forward to the breaking out of the war the editors of the *Courier* were JOHN CLARK, GEORGE S. HILLARD and GEORGE LUNT, who frequently received assistance from EDWARD EVERETT, President FELTON, of Harvard University, and other men of equal literary prominence. Upon the breaking out of the war CLARK wished to put the paper upon a footing of cordial support to the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, but was finally overborne, and left the paper.

In September, 1861, he was appointed a Commissary of Subsistence in the United States Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, and was shortly after assigned to duty with Gen. WILLIAMS, at Hatteras, where he remained through the Winter, then being ordered to join Gen. BUTLER, at Ship Island; and from that time forward he remained attached to Gen. BUTLER's Staff. In New-Orleans he printed the *Delta*, early taking ground for the arming of the blacks. At Norfolk, in the *New Régime* and *Post*, he gave utterances to such sentiments of loyalty as Virginians are little accustomed to.

He was unquestionably a man of much talent; the hundreds who have been entertained by his rare conversational powers, and have heard his quick, sharp repartee, will bear witness that no man could be more companionable; but he acquired his power as a journalist only by long and severe application to study and reading, especially in his younger years; and it was not because he was "good company" that he gained the intimate friendship of such men as CHOATE and FELTON.

There was that in him which made men respect as well as love him; and his mind was incapable of a mean or vulgar thought; his heart was of that generous quality which caused him to seek objects of charity and to give the largest sum within his means rather than the least; in personal morals he was absolutely pure; and the best evidence of the strictness of his worldly integrity lies in the fact that in his commissary transactions, counted by millions, he never permitted the Government to be defrauded of a mill; whoever else lined their pockets (and his opportunities were as good as anybody's) he always refused to countenance anything like peculation, or even speculation. For in all, his was one of those pure, unselfish, truly noble natures, which leave a great void when lost to the world.

He has long been a patient sufferer of disease, and to relieve himself somewhat of the weariness of inaction, he left home a few days since to visit Gen. LOGAN, Gen. TURNER, and other of his army friends at the West. He brought his life out of the gales of Hatteras and the fire of Fort St. Philip, to lay it down finally far away from his home, but still among friends; and it will be a healing consolation to his aged mother and his sisters whom he loved so well, and to all his relatives and friends, that he was prepared by holy men to meet his sudden end, that as he himself has lately often said, "he was ready to die," and that he died in the full communion of the Christian faith.

T.

Death of Theodore Dwight.

THEODORE DWIGHT, a well-known citizen, son of Hon. THEODORE DWIGHT, formerly Member of Congress from Connecticut, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Monday, aged 70 years. On that day his daughter started for the South to rejoin her husband, and Mr. DWIGHT accompanied her to Jersey City. While he was taking leave of her in the car the door was fastened, and before it could be opened the train was in motion. He, however, leaped off, and was thrown down and severely bruised. His daughter, who saw him fall, naturally asked the conductor to stop the train, but it is stated her entreaties were without effect, until she had been carried to a considerable distance, when some gentlemen interposed and the conductor consented to set her out upon the track, with her two children, one a babe, and without attendant, to find her way back on foot as she might. She was able at length to reach her father, and found him alive, conscious and peaceful. He lived to be taken home, to greet and comfort his family, and then departed before the break of day.

Mr. DWIGHT was graduated at Yale College in 1814, and though his life was earnestly devoted to literary and philanthropic pursuits, he devoted much time and study to the acquisition of foreign languages, and his proficiency was such that he was able to converse readily in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Greek and to some extent in Hebrew and Arabic; he could also read and translate from all. These acquisitions, united with an ardent love of liberty, rendered him the ready and efficient friend of the various political exiles who, at one time or another, have sought refuge on our shores, and MOSQUERA, GARIBALDI, RIVERA, ORESTES, and many other living patriots, will feel that they have lost a true and earnest friend. Recently he has been engaged in the translation of Spanish works into English, and English into Spanish, to promote the introduction of our usages and books into the schools of the Spanish-American States, and to increase the mutual interest and intercourse between our own country and those States.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

Character of Our City Rulers--How They Rob and Plunder the People.

An Interesting Exposition of the Frauds and Corruptions of the City Government.

From the North American Review.

That the government of the City of New-York has had, for several years past, an exceedingly bad name in the world, is probably known to all our readers. It has fallen into complete contempt. It is a dishonor to belong to it. Persons of good repute do not willingly associate with the rulers of the City, unless they are known to be of the small number who hold their offices for the purpose of frustrating iniquitous schemes. When it was found, last Winter, that the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City must necessarily attend the ball of the Seventh Regiment at the Academy of Music, many respectable persons who had bought tickets sold them again rather than jostle these magnates. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently said, in the pulpit, that perhaps the government of the City of New-York did more moral harm to the people of New-York than all the churches together did good. Nevertheless, since we are all disposed to exaggerate evils vaguely known, and since the cry of corruption is habitually raised by corrupt men for purposes of intimidation or revenge, we entered upon our task fully prepared to find the affairs of the City less corruptly administered than they are supposed to be. It is an old remark that good people are not quite as good, nor bad people as bad, as popular rumor gives them out.

It occurred to us that perhaps the best way of beginning an investigation of the City Government would be to go down to the City Hall and look at it. It proved not to be there. To keep the whole City from falling a prey to the monster, it has been gradually cut to pieces, and scattered over the island; but, like the reptiles whose severed fragments become each a perfect creature, with maw as spacious and appetite as keen as the original worm, so each portion of the divided system is now a self-operating and independent apparatus. In the City Hall, however, the legislature of the City still assembles. It consists of two honorable bodies—the Board of Aldermen, seventeen in number, elected for two years, and the Board of Councilmen, twenty-four in number, elected for one year, each member of both boards receiving a salary of two thousand dollars a year. Considering that they meet but twice a week, always in the afternoon, and that the session averages one hour's duration, these gentlemen cannot be said to be ill-paid. They are compensated for their valuable services at twice the rate at which the labors of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States are rewarded. But then it costs those city legislators something to be elected. The legitimate expense of an election to either of the boards amounts to about three hundred dollars; but many a candidate expends a thousand dollars of his own money and several hundred dollars of other people's.

It is to the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen that we beg first to invite the courteous reader. This apartment being in the second story of the building, we pass many open doors on our way to it, through which we see idle men with their feet upon tables smoking cigars. There are few buildings in the world, probably, wherein the consumption of tobacco in all its forms goes on more vigorously during business hours than the City Hall of New-York. Smoke comes in clouds from many rooms, and the vessel which Mr. Thackeray used to call the "expectoratoon" is everywhere seen. If we enter the Councilmen's Chamber a few minutes before the time of beginning the session, we observe many members smoking; and as soon as there is a prospect of an adjournment, the same gentlemen begin to fondle their cigars, to hand them about, or even toss them to one another, so that when the adjournment does take place not a moment may be lost. Twice we have seen a member light his cigar before an adjournment was carried. The very clerks of this "honorable body" write out their notes of the proceedings smoking cigars of a flavor beyond that which the pursuit of literature allows.

The Councilmen's Chamber, a lofty and spacious room, provided by the liberal forethought of honest and public-spirited men sixty years ago, is furnished with preposterous magnificence—not "regardless of expense," however, as some have inconsiderately alleged. On the contrary, expense was evidently the first object sought by the persons who had the work in charge, and, accordingly, wherever a thousand-dollar thing could be put there you behold it. The apartment is arranged on the plan of the Representatives' Chamber in the Capitol at Washington. The President sits aloft, in a richly canopied recess; below him are four clerks in a row. The members sit in two semicircles, in chairs of the most massive mahogany, at desks of solid elegance. The windows are shaded by curtains heavy and expensive, and the carpet is thick with it. In case the session, which begins at 2 P. M., should prolong itself to the evening, there is a chandelier of the most elaborate and ramified description, such as would rejoice the heart of any contractor to furnish. To remind members, who all have gold watches, of the passage of time, there is a clock of vast size, splendid with gilt and carving. Four staring, full-length portraits of Fillmore, Clay, Young and Hamilton Fish disfigure the walls, and the Father of his Country looks coldly down upon the scene in marble. He never had such furniture either at Mount Vernon or at Philadelphia, nor did he ever see such at Independence Hall. The ceiling is frescoed, and a great gilt eagle spreads his wings over the President's canopy. Besides this gorgeous apartment, the Councilmen have a large and handsomely furnished room for their clerks and books, and a private room, densely carpeted, for themselves, where there is a wardrobe for each member's overcoat and umbrella. These wardrobes are very properly provided with lock and key.

To assist this "honorable body" in the business of legislation, there is a "chief clerk," whose salary is $3,000 a year; there is a "deputy clerk," at $2,000 a year; there is a "first-assistant clerk," at $1,500 a year; there is a "second assistant clerk," at the same; there is a "general clerk," at $1,200 a year; there is an "engrossing clerk," at $1,250 a year; there is a "sergeant-at-arms," at $1,200 a year; there is a "reader," at the same; there is a "door-keeper," at $150 a year; there is a "messenger," at $1,200 a year; and there is an "assistant messenger," at $1,100 a year. In short, there is not a legislative body in the world more completely provided with all external aids and appliances for the work in hand than the honorable Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York. To the salaries of these officers of the Councilmen add, in the form of gifts for "extra services," six or seven thousand dollars more, and they bestow upon the reporters of seventeen newspapers, for not reporting their proceedings, $200 a year each. Perhaps the clerks also are paid for not doing their duty,—if any duty can be found for so many,—for we were present in the chamber, last June, when a communication from the Mayor was read, in which he complained that bills came to him for approval so badly written that he could scarcely read them, and declaring that hereafter he would pay no attention to acts not properly engrossed.

The twenty-four Councilmen who have provided themselves with such ample assistance at such costly accommodation are mostly very young men—the majority appear to be under thirty. Does the reader remember the pleasant description given by Mr. Hawthorne of the sprightly young bar-keeper who rainbows the glittering drink so dexterously from one tumbler to another? That sprightly young bar-keeper might stand as the type of the young men composing this board. There are respectable men in the body. There are six who have never knowingly cast an improper vote. There is one respectable physician, three lawyers, ten mechanics, and only four who acknowledge to be dealers in liquors. But there is a certain air about most of these young Councilmen which, in the eyes of a New-Yorker, stamps them as belonging to what has been styled of late years "our ruling class"—butcher boys who have got into politics, bar-keepers who have taken a leading part in primary ward meetings, and young fellows who hang about engine-houses and billiard-rooms. A stranger would naturally expect to find in such a board men who have shown ability and acquired distinction in private business. We say, again, that there are honest and estimable men in the body; but we also assert that there is not an individual in it who has attained any considerable rank in the profession which he professes. If we were to print the list here, not a name would be generally recognized. Honest Christopher Pullman, for example, who leads the honest minority of six that vainly oppose every scheme of plunder, is a young man of twenty-seven, just beginning business as a cabinet-maker. Honest William B. White, another of the six, is the sturdy manager of a printing-office. Honest Stephen Roberts is a sturdy smith, who has a shop near a wharf for repairing the iron-work of ships. Morris A. [illegible], another of the honest six, is a young lawyer getting into practice. We make no remark upon these facts, being only desirous to show the business standing of the men to whom the citizens of New-York have confided the spending of sundry millions per annum. The majority of this board are about equal, in point of experience and ability, to the management of an oyster-stand in a market. Such expressions as "them laws," "sot the table," "71st rigment," and "them arguments is played out," may be heard on almost any Monday or Thursday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, in this sumptuous chamber.

But what most strikes and puzzles the stranger is the crowd of spectators outside the railing. It is the rogues' gallery come to life, with here and there an honest-looking laborer wearing the garments of his calling. We attended six sessions of this "honorable body," and on every occasion there was the same kind of crowd looking on, who sat the session out. Frequently we observed looks and words of recognition pass between the members of this curious audience; and, once, we saw a member gayly toss a paper of tobacco to one of them, who caught it with pleasing dexterity. We are unable to explain the regular presence of this great number of the unornamental portion of our fellow-beings, since we could never see any indications that any of the crowd had an interest in the proceedings. As the debates are never reported by any one of the seventeen reporters who are paid $200 a year for not doing it, and as the educated portion of the community never attend the sessions, this board sits, practically, with closed doors. Their schemes are both conceived and executed in secrecy, though the door is open to all who wish to enter. This is the more surprising, because almost every session of the Board furnishes the material for a report, which an able and public-spirited journalist would gladly buy at the highest price paid for such work in any city.

Debates is a ludicrous word to apply to the proceedings of the Councilmen. Most of the business done by them is pushed through without the slightest discussion, and is of such a nature that members cannot be prepared to discuss it. The most reckless haste marks every part of the performance. A member proposes that certain lots be provided with curbstones; another, that a free drinking hydrant be placed on a certain corner five miles up town; and another, that certain blocks of a distant street be paved with Belgian pavement. Respecting the utility of these works, members generally know nothing and can say nothing; nor are they proper objects of legislation. The resolutions are adopted, usually, without a word of explanation, and at a speed that must be seen to be appreciated. The first and last impression made upon a disinterested spectator is, that this most expensive body, even if every member were an honest man, would be absolutely useless. A competent Street Inspector, properly aided by the police, could do all the real work that is left them to do, for such has been the flagrant abuse of their power that, by degrees, they have been deprived by the State Legislature of a great part of the authority they once possessed; but the power to do mischief remains. This "honorable body" can still waste, give away and steal the money of their constituents.

The only way in which we can convey to the reader's mind a lively idea of the character of the City Legislature is to relate, as simply as possible, a few of their acts of last Summer, which we witnessed ourselves and recorded on the day of their perpetration. There is no "mystery of iniquity" in the business; to understand the game which the majority of this body are playing it is only necessary to sit out two or three of their ordinary sessions. We own it is a trial to the patience. There will be moments when a person of vivacious turn of mind will feel an almost irresistible impulse to throw something at the head of those insolent young bar-keepers, who have contrived to get their hands into the public pocket, and are scattering wide the hard-earned money of good citizens and faithful fathers of families.

At almost every session we witnessed scenes like the following: A member proposed to lease a certain building for a city court at $2,000 a year for ten years. Honest Christopher Pullman, a faithful and laborious public servant, objected on one or two grounds—first, rents being unnaturally high, owing to several well-known and temporary causes, it would be unjust to the City to fix the rent at present rates for so long a period; secondly, he had been himself to see the building, had taken pains to inform himself as to its value, and was prepared to prove that $1,200 a year was a proper rent for it, even at the inflated rates. He made this statement with excellent brevity, moderation and in good temper, and concluded by moving that the term be two instead of ten years. A robust young man, with a bull neck and of ungrammatical habits said, in a tone expressive of impatient disdain, that the landlord of the building had "refused" $1,500 a year for it. "Question!" "Question!" shouted half-a-dozen angry voices. The question was instantly put, when a perfect war of *noes* voted down Mr. Pullman's amendment, Another hearty chorus of *ayes* consummated the iniquity. In all such affairs, the visitor notices a kind of ungovernable propensity to vote for spending money, and a prompt disgust at any obstacle raised or objection made. The bull-necked Councilman of uncertain grammar, evidently felt that Mr. Pullman's modest interference on behalf of the tax-payer was a most gross impertinence. He felt himself an injured being, and his companions shared his indignation.

We proceed to another and better specimen. A resolution was introduced appropriating $4,000 for the purpose of presenting stands of colors to five regiments of City militia, which were named, each stand to cost $800. Mr. Pullman, as usual, objected, and we beg the reader to mark his objections. He said that he was a member of the committee which had reported the resolution, but he had never heard of it till that moment; the scheme had been "sprung" upon him. The chairman of the committee replied to this, that since the other regiments had had colors given them by the City, he did not suppose that any one could object to these remaining five receiving the same compliment, and therefore he had not thought it worth while to summon the gentleman. "Besides," said he, "it is a small matter anyhow," by which he evidently meant to intimate that the objector was a very small person. To this last remark a member replied that he did not consider $4,000 so very small a matter. "Anyhow," he added, "we oughter save the City every dollar we kin." Mr. Pullman resumed. He stated that the Legislature of the State, several months before, had voted a stand of colors to each infantry regiment in the State; that the distribution of these colors had already begun; that the five regiments would soon receive them; and that, consequently, there was no need of their having the colors which it was now proposed to give them. A member roughly replied, that the colors voted by the State Legislature were mere painted banners, "of no account. Mr. Pullman denied this. "I am," said he, "Captain in one of our City regiments; two weeks ago we received our colors. I have seen, felt, examined and marched under them; and I can testify that they are of great beauty and excellent quality, made by Tiffany & Co., a firm of the first standing in the City." He proceeded to describe the colors as being made of the best silk, and decorated in the most elegant manner. He further objected to the price proposed to be given for the colors. He declared that, from his connection with the militia, he had become acquainted with the value of such articles, and he could procure colors of the best kind ever used in the service for $375. The price named in the resolution was, therefore, most excessive. Upon this, another member rose and said, in a peculiarly offensive manner, that it would be two years before Tiffany & Co. had made all the colors, and some of the regiments would have to wait all that time. "The other regiments," said he, "have had colors presented by the City, and I don't see why we should show partiality." Whereupon Mr. Pullman informed the board that the City regiments would all be supplied in a few weeks; and, even if they did have to wait awhile, it was of no consequence, for they all had very good colors already. Honest Stephen Roberts then rose, and said that this was a subject with which he was not acquainted, but that if no one could refute what Mr. Pullman had said, he should be obliged to vote against the resolution.

Then there was a pause. The cry of "Question!" was heard. The yeas and nays were called. The resolution was carried by eighteen to five. The learned suppose that one-half of this stolen $4,000 was expended upon the colors, and the other half divided among about forty persons. It is conjectured that each member of the Councilmen's Ring, which consists of thirteen, received about $40 for his vote on this occasion. This sum added to his pay, which is $20 per session, made a tolerable afternoon's work.

Any one witnessing this scene would certainly have supposed that *now* the militia regiments of the City of New-York were provided with colors. What was our surprise to hear, a few days after, a member gravely propose to appropriate $800 for the purpose of presenting the Ninth Regiment of New-York Infantry with a stand of colors. Mr. Pullman repeated his objections, and recounted anew the generosity of the State Legislature. The eighteen, without a word of reply, voted for the grant as before. It so chanced that, on our way up Broadway, an hour after, we met that very regiment marching down with its colors flying; and we observed that these colors were nearly new. Indeed, there is such a propensity in the public to [illegible] colors to popular regiments, that some of them have as many as five stands, of various degrees of splendor. There is nothing about which Councilmen need feel so little anxiety as a deficiency in the supply of regimental colors. When, at last, these extravagant banners voted by the Corporation are presented to the regiments, a new scene of plunder is exhibited. The officers of the favored regiment are invited to a room in the basement of the City Hall, where City officials assist them to consume $300 worth of champagne, sandwiches and cold chicken—paid for out of the City treasury—while the privates of the regiment await the return of their officers in the unshaded portion of the adjacent park.

It is a favorite trick with these Councilmen, as of all politicians, to devise measures the passage of which will gratify large *bodies* of voters. This is one of the advantages proposed to be gained by the presentation of colors to regiments, and the same system is pursued with regard to churches and societies. At every one of the six sessions of the Councilmen which we attended, resolutions were introduced to give away the people's money to wealthy organizations. A church, for example, is assessed $1,000 for the construction of a sewer, which enhances the value of the church property by at least the amount of the assessment. Straightway a member from that neighborhood proposes to console the stricken church with a "donation" of $1,000 to enable it to pay the assessment; and as this is a proposition to vote money, it is carried as a matter of course. We select from our notes only one of these donating scenes. A member proposed to give $2,000 to a certain industrial school—the favorite charity of the present time!—to which all the benevolent most willingly subscribe. Vigilant Christopher Pullman reminded the Board that it was now unlawful for the Corporation to vote money for any object not specified in the tax levy, as finally sanctioned by the Legislature. He read the section of the act which forbade it. He further showed, from a statement by the Comptroller, that there was no money left at their disposal for any miscellaneous objects, since the appropriation for "City contingencies" was exhausted. The only reply to his remark was the instant passage of the resolution by eighteen to five. By what artifice the law is likely to be evaded in such cases, we may show further on. In all probability, the industrial school, in the course of the year, will receive a fraction of this money, perhaps even so large a fraction as one-half. It may be that, ere now, some obliging person about the City Hall has offered to buy the claim for a thousand dollars, and take the risk of the hocus-pocus necessary for getting it,—which to him is no risk at all.

It was proposed, on another occasion, to raise the fees of the inspectors of weights and measures, who received fifty cents for inspecting a pair of platform scales, and smaller sums for scales and measures of less importance. Here was a subject upon which honest Stephen Roberts, whose shop is in a street where scales and measures abound, was entirely at home. He showed, in his sturdy and strenuous manner, that, at the rates then established, an active man could make two hundred dollars a day. "Why," said he, "a man can inspect, and does inspect, fifty platform scales in an hour!" The cry of "Question!" arose. The question was put, and the usual loud chorus of *ayes* arose.

As it requires a three-fourths vote to grant money—i. e. eighteen members—it is sometimes impossible for the Ring to get that number together. There is a mode of preventing the absence or the opposition of members from defeating favorite schemes. It is by way of "reconsideration." The time was when a measure distinctly voted down by a lawful majority was dead; but by this expedient the voting down of a measure is only equivalent to its postponement to a more favorable occasion. The moment the Chairman pronounces a resolution lost, the member who has it in charge moves a reconsideration; and, as a reconsideration requires only the vote of a majority, *this* is invariably carried. By the rule of the Board, a reconsideration carries a measure over to a future meeting—to any future meeting which may afford a prospect of its passage. The member who is engineering it watches his chance, labors with faltering members out of doors, and, as often as he thinks he can carry it, calls it up again, until at last the requisite number is obtained. It has frequently happened that a member has kept a measure in a state of reconsideration for months at a time, waiting for the happy moment to arrive. There was a robust young Councilman, who had a benevolent project in charge, of paying $900 for a hackney-coach and two horses which a drunken driver drove over the dock into the river one cold night last Winter. There was some disagreement in the Ring on this measure, and the robust youth was compelled to move for many reconsiderations. So, also, it was long before all the wires could be arranged to admit of the appointment of a "messenger to the City Librarian, who has perhaps less to do than any man in New-York who is paid $1,800 a year; but perseverance meets its reward. We hear that this messenger is now smoking in the City Hall at a salary of $1,500.

There is a manœuvre also for preventing the attendance of obnoxious, obstructive members, like the honest six, which is ingenious and effective. A "special meeting" is called. The law declares that notice of a special meeting must be left at the residence or the place of business of every member. Mr. Robert's residence and Mr. Robert's place of business are eight miles apart, and he leaves his home for the day before nine in the morning. If Mr. Robert's presence at a special meeting at 2 P. M. is desired, the notice is sent to his house in Harlem, after he has left it. Mr. Pullman, cabinet-maker, leaves his shop at noon, goes home to dinner, and returns soon after one. If his presence at the special meeting at 2 P. M. is desired, the notice is left at his house the evening before, or at his shop in the morning. If his presence is not desired, the notice is left at his shop a few minutes after twelve, or at his house a few minutes after one. In either case, he receives the notice too late to reach the City Hall in time. We were present in the Councilmen's Chamber when Mr. Pullman stated this *inconvenience*, assuming that it was accidental, and offered an amendment to the rule, requiring notice to be left five hours before the time named for meeting. Mr. Roberts also gave his experience in the matter of notices, and both gentlemen spoke with perfect moderation and good temper. We wish we could convey to our readers an idea of the brutal insolence with which Mr. Pullman, on this occasion, was snubbed and defrauded by a young bar-keeper who chanced to be in the chair. But this would be impossible without relating the scene at very great length. The amendment proposed was voted down with that peculiar roar of *noes* which is always heard in that chamber when some honest man attempts to put an obstacle in the way of the free plunder of his fellow-citizens.

These half-fledged legislators are acquainted with the device known by the name of the "previous question." We witnessed a striking proof of this. One of the most audacious and insolent of the Ring introduced a resolution, vaguely worded, the object of which was to annul an old paving contract that would not pay at the present cost of labor and materials, and to authorize a new contract at a higher rate. Before the clerk had finished reading the resolution, honest Stephen Roberts sprang to his feet, and, unrolling a remonstrance with several yards of signatures appended to it, stood, with his eyes upon the Chairman, ready to present it the moment the reading was concluded. This remonstrance, be it observed, was signed by a majority of the property-owners interested—the men who would be assessed to pay for one-half of the proposed pavement. Fancy the impetuous Roberts with the document held aloft, the yards of signatures streaming down to his feet and flowing far under his desk, awaiting the time when it would be in order for him to cry out, "Mr. President." The reading ceased. Two voices were heard, shouting, "Mr. President." It was not to Mr. Roberts that an impartial Chairman could assign the floor. The member who introduced the resolution was the one who "caught the speaker's eye," and that member, forewarned of Mr. Robert's intention, moved the previous question. It was in vain that Mr. Roberts shouted, "Mr. President." It was in vain that he fluttered and rattled his streaming ribbon of blotted paper. The President could not hear a word of any kind until a vote had been taken upon the question whether the main question should be now put. That question was carried in the affirmative by a chorus of ayes, so exactly timed that it was like the voice of one man. Then the main question was put, and it was carried by another emphatic and simultaneous shout.

We have spoken of the headlong precipitation with which all business is done in this board. Measures involving an expenditure of millions, and designed to bind the city for a great number of years, are hurried through both boards in less time than *paterfamilias* expends in buying his Sunday dinner in the market; and frequently such measures are so mysteriously worded that no one outside of the Ring can understand their real object. We happened to be present when a resolution was brought directly from the Board of Aldermen, (who had passed it without debate,) directing the Street Commissioner to make a contract with the lowest bidder for lighting the whole island for twenty years with gas—the price to be fixed now, when coal and labor are twice their usual price. No such simple words, however, as twenty years were to be found in the resolution; which merely said, that the contract should be for "the same number of years as the contract last made and executed with the Manhattan Gas Company." A member, bewildered by the furiously rapid reading of this long and vague resolution, timidly inquired how many years that was. No one seemed to know. After a pause, some one said that he believed it was ten years. Whereupon, Councilman White, a faithful and intelligent member of the honest minority, proposed that the term of the contract be two years, which Mr. Pullman supported. The amendment was instantly voted down, and the original resolution was carried by the usual eighteen votes. The Mayor promptly vetoed the scheme. The *Tribune* thundered against it; but the veto message had no sooner been read, than it was passed over the veto by the Aldermen; then taken to the Councilmen's Chamber, where the requisite eighteen votes were immediately cast for it. This resolution, as we were afterward informed, was merely one of a long series of measures designed to tap the lamp-posts of the city, like so many sugar-maples, and make them run gold into the troughs of a few notorious politicians.

We are lingering too long in the Councilmen's Chamber, and must abruptly leave it. Nor can we remain more than a moment with the Aldermen. It is not necessary, for there is not a pin to choose between the two bodies. We observe in their chamber the same lavishness of furniture and decoration; pictures as numerous and as bad as those which hang in the chamber opposite; the same wild profusion of clerks, assistant-clerks, readers, engrossers, messengers and assistant messengers; the same crowd of unwashed and ugly spectators outside the railing. Except that the Aldermen are a little older and somewhat better dressed than the Councilmen, we could discern no difference between them. Whatever dubious scheme is hurried through one body is rushed through the other. Sometimes the Councilmen point the game, and the Aldermen bring it down; and sometimes it is the Aldermen that start up the covey, and the Councilmen that fire. As with the Councilmen, so with the Aldermen, there is a sure three-fourths vote for every scheme which has the sanction of the interior circle who control the entire politics of the City. And, as among the Councilmen, so among the Aldermen there are a few honest and public-spirited men who vainly protest against iniquity, or silently cast their votes against it. If one such body is one too many, how shall we express the enormous superfluity of two? It is impossible.

But there is a third legislative board sitting in the City Hall. The island upon which New-York is built is a County, and that County has its Board of twelve Supervisors, who have the spending of seventeen millions of dollars per annum. The City and the County cover the same territory. Each creature in the island of Manhattan lives both in the County and in the City of New-York. The existence, therefore, of a separate legislature for each is a complete absurdity; and, if both were honest, there would be constant danger of clashing between them. They do not often clash, because both have in view the same object, and pursue that object under the direction of a central gang—the masters of both. It is the Board of Supervisors who, being authorized, eight years ago, to build a Courthouse, at an expense not to exceed $250,000, have expended upon it $2,500,000, and there it stands to-day just half done. It is computed by architects professionally employed, that for every dollar spent upon this unfinished edifice another dollar has gone elsewhere.

(*To be continued.*)

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

New School Presbyterian Synod of New-York and New-Jersey.

The Synod of the New School Presbyterian Church of New-York and New-Jersey met in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Moderator, who took for his text the following passage:

> "Holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers."—*Titus*, i., 9.

The preacher regarded the text as a plain and comprehensive statement of the duty of a bishop or overseer in the church. He proposed to address the Synod on the "Character of Evangelical Preaching," confining his observations to a comparison of the present styles of preaching with the pattern presented in the text. He sought to impress upon his hearers the leading truth that the only defensive weapon put into the hand of the Christian minister was the Sword of the Spirit—the Word of God. He then proceeded to criticise in severe terms the following styles of preaching, which could not escape attention at the present time:

I. The first departure from the style of preaching recommended in the text was philosophic preaching.

II. The second departure was that style of preaching which consisted in the exaltation of creeds, confessions and catechisms above the word of God.

III. The third departure from the style set forth in the text was lyceum sermons.

IV. The fourth departure consisted in political preaching.

V. The fifth departure consisted in the exaltation of human methods of reform—scheme preaching.

The satire which the preacher dealt out in his characterization of the various kinds of preaching which he regarded as departures from the ideal presented in his text, showed that he had determined to admonish his brethren in the ministry to desist from what had been among them a very common practice. He denounced the advertising of sensational sermons; he disapproved of the Shorter Catechism as a preliminary manual for the young, and took the ground that it repelled them from the study of the Bible; he said that the simple fundamental truth of the love of Christ should be the initiatory lesson of the young Christian, and as the Bible was full of this, and it was only named (love) four times in the Shorter Catechism, and then only in a sense calculated to bury the leading idea of love to Christ, so they ought to be led to the Bible first; the simple story of Jesus, and his love would have more beneficial effect upon the minds and hearts of the children than it was possible for the cold mathematical and analytical theology of the Catechism to exercise. The speaker also referred to the architectural failures of most of our modern churches, the isolating tendency of the raised pulpits and the high desks separating the ministers from the people almost as effectually as if they were preaching in the old times of persecution—addressing the people from the windows of their prison cells. There must be more of the "come-to-Christ" idea infused into preaching, if it would be rendered effectual to the salvation of souls.

After the sermon, the Synod was called to order by the Moderator, and after the roll was called, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Newell and Rev. Mr. Aikman were nominated as candidates for the Moderator's Chair. The vote stood:

Rev. Dr. Cuyler	75
Rev. Dr. Newell	42
Rev. Mr. Aikman	22

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., was declared duly elected, and Rev. Messrs. Knox and Robinson were appointed by the retiring Moderator to conduct Dr. Cuyler to the chair.

Rev. Dr. Crosby, in a few affectionate remarks, informed the newly elected Moderator of the onerous and honorable duties which had been committed to his hand by the Synod, and delivered to him the chair in the occupation of which he prayed God to bless and sustain him.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler thanked the Synod for the mark of their esteem thus indicated, and trusted that they would all be guided in their deliberations by their Heavenly Master, who never fails in giving strength to those who need.

Rev. Messrs. Nichols and French were then elected temporary clerks of the Synod.

Rev. Dr. Booth reported, from the Committee of Arrangements, a plan for the holding of the sessions of the Synod.

The Synod then adjourned till yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Synod met again in the same place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D. D., Moderator. The first business transacted was the appointment of the usual standing Committees on Bills and Overtures, Home and Foreign Missions, &c.

Rev. Mr. Adams, formerly of the Plane-street Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., addressed the Synod, making an eloquent appeal for aid to establish a church for the colored people in Charleston, S. C., where he is now laboring. He stated that $1,000 had been raised among the freedmen toward the object but more was required.

Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, a missionary to the East, also addressed the Synod, calling the attention of the members of the proposed movement to establish a great Bible House in Constantinople for the purpose of disseminating the Holy Scriptures in the Oriental languages throughout the East. The reverend gentleman urged with much force the importance of the subject and the duty of every member of the Church to aid it.

In the afternoon the members of the Synod and many of the members of the churches sat down together and celebrated the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

The Synodical sermon was preached last evening before a large congregation.

The Synod will meet this morning at 10 o'clock. The hour from 9 to 10 o'clock will be set apart for devotional exercises.

The Fire Department.

A meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held yesterday. Present—Commissioners Engs, Brown and Abbe. Commissioner Engs in the chair.

After reading the minutes the following communications were received and appropriately referred: From Clapp & Jones, proposing to build an improved steam fire engine. From Fire Patrol Committee, relative to use of premises No. 28 Ann-street. From Benedict & Joney, calling attention to their patent combination hose. From J. A. Bostwick, enclosing check for $50 penalty for storing petroleum in violation of law. From Richard Brown, as follows:

Mr. Wm. Bankham, Jr., District Engineer Metropolitan Fire Department:

Dear Sir: I desire to express my hearty thanks to yourself and the men under your command, for your energetic and successful efforts in subduing the fire at my factory on the night of the first. From the progress the fire had made before the alarm was given, completely filling the first floor and stairway with flames, it is wonderful to me and all who have seen it how you saved the building and its contents from entire destruction, and kept the flames mostly to the first floor. I was also much pleased to notice that nothing was unnecessarily damaged through excitement. A large amount of my property is saved, and again thanking yourself and men, I am your friend,

RICHARD BROWN,
Corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.

From trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, thanking the Department for their efforts to save the church from destruction. From Burton & Hovey and Everson & Hayden, proposing to introduce their fire-escapes. From the Chief Engineer, submitting report of fires for month ending Sept. 30, as follows: Alarms for fires, 58; false alarms, 14; total, 72; total number of fires and alarms from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 717. From the Chief Engineer, recommending that a new truck be built for Hook and Ladder Company No. 11. From Patrick Fagan, late of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, requesting to have his dismissal altered to resignation. Invitation from Engine Company No. 27 to attend the anniversary of its organization; accepted. From Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, reporting the resignation of Richard Scott, and the election of Wm. Blackman and Denton Connors as members of the Company. Also, from Engine Company No. 36, reporting the resignation of C. B. Jones and S. Y. Allaire, and the election of Jeremiah Faulkner, John Loughlin, John Chancy, D. McCarty and Wm. H. Burnett as members; action of the Companies confirmed. The following resignations were accepted: Jacob Regus, Engine Company No. 13; Alexander Frazer and James Sullivan, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The following complaints were referred to the Committee on Appointments and Discipline for investigation: T. W. H. Van Houten against Charles H. Read, of Engine Company No 23; John F Giraud, Foreman Engine Company No. 13, against Charles L. Clark; Robert King, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, against Samuel L. Hutchings; M. Kelly, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, against Anthony Glasstater; James Little, Foreman Engine Company No. 15, against Thomas Lahey; Peter Wier, Foreman Engine Company No. 31, against James Collins; W. F. Furlong, Foreman Engine Company No. 1, against Terrence McGown; William Donnelly, Foreman Engine Company No. 28, against Patrick Costello; William H. Housner, Foreman Engine Company No. 18, against John Lee.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the payment of sundry bills, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Appointments and Discipline presented a report showing the number of fires discovered and extinguished by individual companies of the Department to have numbered nineteen for the month of September.

The Committee on Supplies reported in favor of awarding the contract for coal to J. T. Barnard & Sons, at $7 48 for steamer, stove and furnace coal, and $5 74 for nut coal. The report was adopted.

The following appointments were made: Arthur McLaughlin, to Hook and Ladder No. 1; Thomas Dougherty, to Hook and Ladder No. 1, and John Cashman, to Engine Company No. 13.

Transfers made: William Cahill, Engine No. 25, to Engine No. 5; Michael O'Neil, Engine No. 28, to Engine No. 25.

The annual parade of the Department was fixed to take place Nov. 21.

Adjourned.

The Williamsburgh Police Murder.

The Coroners' inquest in the case of the murder of Officer Hipwell, in Williamsburgh a week ago, was resumed at Fireman's Hall yesterday. The following is the testimony adduced before the Coroner and the Jury yesterday:

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH COLLINS.

Elizabeth Collins testified—I reside in Broadway, near Third-street; was acquainted with Mr. Hipwell by sight; saw him last on Saturday previous to his death; he was on Mr. Burr's stoop at the time; I did not hear the shots fired; I retired about eleven o'clock on the previous night; the noise on the street aroused me; looked out of the window and saw a man lying on the sidewalk; I have lived here five or six years; my husband stood at the window and looked out; never heard any one threaten Mr. Hipwell; saw no suspicious characters about my house on that evening; my servant-girl had no company that evening; her brother was here the Friday evening previous to the murder; I know nothing more of the murder than I have already told you.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK WALTER.

Patrick Walter testified: I am janitor of Union Hall; was acquainted with Hipwell about fourteen years; the last time I saw him to speak to him was about five weeks ago on corner of Wythe-avenue and Clymer-street; he told me there was a house in Rush-street he would like me to watch if not out of my way; I was going to tea between 5 and 6 o'clock; I told him I had no time to do so; he told me he wished to break the house up; never heard any one threaten Mr. Hipwell.

Coroner—Recollect you are on your oath.

Answer—Not to my knowledge, nor do I know of any one who did; I was in the habit of speaking with him when I met him; did not see him the night he was murdered; never heard any one threaten him; have heard plenty of people say that he "dogged" them around, but never knew any one in Union Hall to say that he would have Hipwell removed; know nothing connected with Mr. Hipwell; never heard the parties who said he dogged them say that they would have Hipwell removed; different parties in the Nineteenth Ward I have heard say that he dogged them; never knew of his having hard words with those parties; between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night preceding the morning Mr. Hipwell was shot, I met no suspicious characters; Hipwell said he supposed the house in Rush-street was a bad one; he was not accustomed to tell me his business; never had done any business of the kind for him before.

TESTIMONY OF THEODORE SMITH.

Theodore Smith, an officer of the Forty-fifth—Walter told him there was a man who said he was going to have Hipwell removed from his post; it was over a month ago.

Coroner—Did Hipwell ever have any conversation with you about losing a day's pay?

Answer—He said he was going to be transferred, and if he got changed he would make it hotter than hell for them; I said, I know nothing about it; he did not tell me why he was going to be removed; heard different folks speak of having Hipwell removed.

The inquest was then adjourned till this morning.

Coroner Smith examined Private Watchman Hawks at his residence, in the absence of the Jury, and proposes to read the evidence thus taken to the Jury to-day. It is as follows:

TESTIMONY OF AUGUSTUS HAWKS.

Augustus Hawks testified: I reside at No. 1. Wilson-street; have been two years a private watchman; my beat is from Clymer to Rodney-street, on Bedford-avenue; on the night Hipwell was shot I was on Bedford-avenue; came down Bedford-avenue with him at five minutes to 3 o'clock, going down to Lincoln-place; divided an apple with him; parted with him in Lincoln-place; he crossed lots towards Taylor-street; I was in Bedford-avenue, between Wilson and Ross streets, when the shots were fired; I was talking with a Mr. Lyons, of Lincoln-Place, who has a business place in Fulton Market; Mr. Lyons and his partner, I presume went over together; I went after the sound of the pistol was heard, in the direction of it; turned round in Rush-street; met Marryatt; he said "John is shot;" told me to go to the foot of Taylor-street and Kent-avenue; some officers then came along; have had conversation with deceased about women, but not on that evening; had conversation very often; he spoke of one woman who lives in Taylor-street, and a man who lives on the block where Hipwell was shot; the woman's name is Mme. Bue, and the man's name Webb; Mr. Hipwell continually talked to me about those parties—that he used to be continually meeting them, and that he often balked them, saying "How nicely he had done them;" about two Sundays ago he thought he had crossed them in the basement of one of the unfinished buildings on Ross-street, near Wythe-avenue; he never said that he had words with the man, but had hard words with the woman; have some recollection of a threat to the effect that some party would oust him from his post; that was two or three months ago; have heard Hipwell say there were about a dozen similar characters about there; I met no suspicious persons that night; no strangers while I was with him; do not know anything about parties living in the neighborhood; was speaking to Officer Smith; Smith said he had heard a man say, in a public place, that he would put Hipwell off his post; it took place in Union Hall; know nothing about the murder of Hipwell; was with him the night when with the burglars in Clymer-street several months ago; if it had been a burglar, Mr. Hipwell, I am satisfied, would have asked me to assist him; most undoubtedly; Hipwell had told me that Van Nest had spoken disrespectfully of the police; don't think Hipwell and he had ever had any hard words; don't think Van Vest had cause for enmity against Hipwell; he once said Hipwell was too old for duty; I was with Hipwell every other night while on duty; Officer Smith belongs to the Forty-fifth; that is all I know of the matter.

Opening of the New Abbattoirs—Great Celebration at Communipaw.

Yesterday, the 17th inst., the formal opening of the great abattoir of the "New-Jersey Stock Yard and Market Company" occurred at Communipaw, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, about two miles from the Liberty-street Ferry. A large gathering of cattle brokers, drovers, butchers, and many of the New-York citizens were present to enjoy "the loaves and fishes" furnished for the occasion, and also to witness the exhibition of slaughtering a few bullocks and swine.

THE PUBLIC DINNER.

Within the spacious two-story abbattoir four long tables were spread in a most inviting manner with a host of good things, consisting of choice fowls, cold hams, roasted beef, sandwiches, bread and butter, choice pears, apples, grapes, raisins, nuts, candies, and numerous other eatables, and about every three feet a quart bottle of "sparkling Moselle." The aggregate length of all the tables was about 700 feet; and about 1,000 hungry men, who had waited for two full hours, with all the patience that hungry men are capable of manifesting, in quiet silence, stood around the table, and, in a few minutes, swept almost everything clean but the crumbs and empty bottles.

The crowd then moved into the street, in front of the public house, where Hon. Peter Cooper was called to the chair and made a few congratulatory remarks in reference to the great enterprise which had called the assemblage together. He then introduced Gen. Gilbert, who read a minute description of the enterprise, and the buildings and all its fixtures and appurtenances, the points of which have already been published in the Times.

President Schultz, of New-York, was then called out, and made a brief and enthusiastic speech, in which he compared this stupendous enterprise to other abbattoirs, and said we have nothing in the world that excels it in magnitude and promised efficiency. He thanked the enterprising gentlemen for engaging in such a humane and philanthropic work for the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn. He compared the usual barbarous manner of slaughtering animals with the promised "humane" system that is to be introduced at this vast slaughter-house at Communipaw. He read a statistical account of the "actual number" of animals slaughtered in New-York in 1865. But the enthusiastic crowd made the welkin ring so merrily that it was impossible to hear what was said, even when within ten feet of the speaker.

Mr. S. D. Winfield was then introduced, who pronounced a long "glorification" on the magnanimity of the enterprise. He stated some facts with reference to the economy of such a spacious slaughter-house. The speaker said: "Here the entire hog can be saved, economized and utilized, from the end of his snout to the tip-end of his tail—except the *squeal*, and the Company would save that also were it not for the United States revenue stamp required on all such commodities."

Another gentleman from New-York, whose name we could not learn, followed in a brief speech, dwelling upon "the greatness of the enterprise," and the facilities for yarding and slaughtering animals. But the speaker could scarcely hear his own voice; and amid the clamor and confusion the company dispersed.

THE SLAUGHTERING.

Swine are unloaded from the cars directly into the pens, when a certain number are driven up an inclined platform into the second story, where they are knocked down and immediately "stuck," and tumbled down an inclined plane into the large vat of scalding water, from which they are taken and the hair and scurf removed, after which they are suspended on portable gambrels, provided with a cast-iron roller at the top, so that each hog can be run to the back side of the gallows by one man. The time required to kill and dress a hog, by the watch, was seven minutes.

The beef cattle are suspended by their hind legs, when their throats are cut without knocking them on the head, according to the usual method of slaughtering. All the yards, buildings, machinery and fixtures are made in the most durable and convenient manner, and Communipaw will doubtless be the great live stock market of New-York City.

Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, Julian Verplanck, in the chair. Present, Messrs. Bissinger, Hunt, Smith, Winston and Loutrel.

A proposal to advance the head-money now paid by the owners of emigrant vessels from $2 to $3 was taken into consideration, and it was generally conceded that owing to the increased expenditure to support indigent emigrants an advance of this kind was necessary. To obtain the right to secure this advance, an application to the Legislature will be necessary.

A motion was warmly received and carried to donate to the Order of the Sisters of Charity the sum of $500, as an acknowledgment on the part of the Commissioners of the value of the services of the ladies of that organization during the presence of cholera on Ward's Island. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the Sisters, eight in number, had done valuable and voluntary service among the sufferers when other help was difficult to obtain. An application was received, calling for an advance in the price of meat furnished the institutions, which was referred.

Following is the statement, statistical and financial:

STATISTICS.

Number of emigrants arrived to Oct. 10, 1866	189,091			
Number of emigrants arrived since to Oct. 17, 1866	5,901			
Total	194,992			
To same date in 1865	149,267			
	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Number of inmates in institutions, Ward's Island	961	1,030	926	819

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance on hand		$12,007 96
Aggregate receipts to Oct. 10, 1866	$492,603 59	
Received since to Oct. 17, for commutation of passengers, &c.	10,312 00	—502,915 59
Total		$514,923 55
Disbursements as per previous account to Oct. 10, 1866	$481,010 01	
No payments		—481,010 01
Balance in hand		$33,913 54

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. Smith in the chair.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

Gregg & Brothers, for carpeting regimental armories	$1,446 25
Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture	2,466 00
John Sniffen, repairs to armories	4,256 83
Patrick Kenney, rent of various buildings	332 32
A. Hall, Jr., painting and graining armories	1,262 75
J. T. Barnard & Sons, coal and wood furnished the various Court-rooms	3,336 25
J. B. & W. Cornell, iron for New Court-house	18,900 41
Pay-roll of laborers to Oct. 13	4,968 84

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ACTIVE VS. EUREKA—A LIVELY GAME AT NEWARK.

New-Jersey seems to be a decidedly unfortunate place for New-York and Brooklyn Clubs, and we would advise them in future to keep away from it. The Atlantics have found this out to their cost, and so have the Eckfords, and yesterday the Actives were taken in too by the rapacious Jerseymen, and kindly cared for to the tune of 44 to 12. It will be recollected—the Eurekas remember it very well—that on the 4th of July, 1864, the Actives, then in their infancy as a senior club, visited Newark and won a trophy from the Eurekas, making 17 runs in the second inning. This somewhat nettled the Jerseymen, and they have been waiting patiently ever since for a chance to "get even" with their young friends. Yesterday was their opportunity, and they took advantage of it with a vengeance. The Actives left New-York with but six of their first nine—Stockman, their short stop; T. Kelly, second base; and Collins, third base, being the absentees. The Eurekas had out an excellent nine, although they were short of Littlewood and Pennington. The game opened in favor of the Eurekas, the score standing four to one at the end of the second inning, but in the next inning, after putting their opponents out for three runs, the Actives batted well for eight, Ebbetts and Haines making clean home runs. This gave the Actives the lead, and they, of course, felt somewhat elated; but they came to grief in the next inning, and before it was finished the Eurekas had scored the remarkable number of 28 runs, four of them being home runs. This was accomplished by good safe batting—decidedly the best we have seen this season—and was not the fault of the Actives' fielding, which was very good all through the game. Ebbetts was sent in for a change in the middle of this inning, but his "slows" made no difference—the Eurekas were on their muscle, and they punished Ebbetts as bad as they did Walker. Stockman, one of the absentees, turned up at the beginning of the fifth inning, and he was sent in to pitch, but it was no use to try to change the current, and nine runs were scored in the last two innings off Stockman's pitching. As a general thing, the Actives fielded very well—the substitutes particularly, doing better than was expected. But Stockman was missed at short, Kelly at second and Collins at third; and if these players had all been present the score would have been different. The best of feeling prevailed among the players, and the occasion was one of considerable social enjoyment. The Actives took no advantage of approaching darkness, (it was 5:30 when the game was finished,) but played a manly game, and bore their defeat as all honorable ball-players should under similar circumstances. The weather was exceedingly good for playing, and the crowd in attendance was quite large, the ladies, as usual, being out in full force. The score is as follows:

EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs
Calloway, l. f.	2	6	Ebbitts, l. f.	3	1
Mills, 1st b.	3	3	Rooney, r. f.	2	2
Thomas, s. s.	2	5	Morand, 3d b.	1	2
Brientnall, 3d b.	2	5	George, 2d b.	1	1
Shugard, c. f.	2	4	Haines, s. s.	2	1
Osborne, c.	2	5	Madden, l. f.	3	1
Lex, p.	1	6	Eaton, 1st b.	4	1
Faitoute, r. f.	1	7	Kelly, c.	2	1
Terrill, 2d b.	3	3	Walker, p.	0	2
Total	18	44	Total	18	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Eureka	2	2	3	28	3	6—44
Active	1	0	8	0	2	1—12

Fly Catches—Eureka, 4; Active, 6.
Out on Foul Balls—Eureka, 1; Active, 3.
Passed Balls—Osborne, 4; Kelly, 13.
Home Runs—Brientnall, 2; Osborne, 2; Lex, 1; Terrill, 1; Ebbetts, 1; Haines, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Condit, of the Randolph Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Holden and Hallock.
Time of Game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

MUTUAL VS. ATLANTIC.

The return game of the match for the championship between these celebrated clubs will be played today at Bedford. Judging from the game at Hoboken, this one to-day will be well played and worth seeing.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Officer Gavigan, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a Spanish sailor named Manuel Cortez on a charge of false pretences, preferred by Marx Cohen, of No. 115 Chatham-street. It appears from the affidavits in the case that on the 12th inst. the accused went to Cohen's store and informed the proprietor that he was a large shipowner and wished to make some purchases. He also stated that he had $1,750 in gold on deposit with George Bell & Co., of No. 22 Broad-street. Mr. Cohen remarked that as Cortez was an utter stranger to him he would require a deposit on account. Cortez acquiesced in this view, and produced a memorandum of indebtedness from Messrs. Bell & Co. Upon these representations Cohen sold his customer $308 worth of clothes, in one suit of which he dressed himself, and ordered the storekeeper to pack up the remainder for shipment. He next borrowed eight dollars from his victim, giving the excuse of bank hours having expired. Subsequent to this transaction, and before he shipped the goods selected by Cortez, Cohen made those inquiries common sense ought to have prompted him to make before, when he discovered that there was no such firm as Bell & Co. at No. 22 Broad-street; hence his complaint against the prisoner. Cortez was remanded for examination.

DISHONEST ERRAND BOY.

James W. Schermerhorn, of No. 430 Broome-street, has had in his employ for the past six months Ferdinand Heinze, an intelligent and bright-looking boy of some 14 years of age. Ferdinand acted in the capacity of errand boy, and, as such, went regularly to the Post-office for his employer's mails. Quite recently Mr. Schermerhorn has missed several money letters due from Europe, and as no one had access to the mails beside the little messenger, suspicion naturally fell upon him. Post-office Detective Walling was apprised of these suspicions, and that officer kept a close watch upon Ferdinand's movements, and it resulted in confirming those suspicions. A trap was laid for the boy as a decided test. At the usual hour yesterday morning Ferdinand went to the Post-office and took from Mr. Schermerhorn's box nine letters, and started up Nassau-street with the same. Officer Walling followed and saw him open two of the letters and remove therefrom $10 25 in United States Treasury notes and postal currency and an order for $50. He was at once taken into custody and searched, when the draft and cash placed in the letters were found in his possession. Young Heinze, on finding that the theft had been discovered, made a clean breast of it, confessing having stolen nearly $250 in this way, beside several checks, which, he says, he destroyed. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, and fully committed for trial. He gave his residence as No. 196 East Eleventh-street. Nothing is known regarding the disposition made by him of the stolen funds.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A DISHONEST PEDLER.

Sarah Zimmer, who resides in the tenement house No. 18 Clinton-street, went out on a little business on Monday afternoon, leaving her door securely locked. On her return, to her surprise, she found it standing open, and upon entering the room discovered that a silver watch, valued at $8, had been stolen from a nail in the wall over the mantelpiece where it had been placed by the owner before she went out. Upon speaking with the other tenants of her loss, she was informed by one of them named Pauline Jacobs that a pedler had been in the house during her absence. Suspecting him of the theft Mrs. Zimmer went out to look for him, and soon succeeded in finding him. He was arrested and conveyed before Justice Dodge, who committed him for examination.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

Patrick Henge, who lives at No. 134 Eldridge-street, had two coats, while a neighbor named George Gray, had none. Being dissatisfied with this unequal division of property, the latter sought to equalize it by appropriating to himself one of the two coats belonging to Henge. This was done on Monday afternoon, to the great displeasure of Patrick, who caused George's arrest, and that right speedily. The accused was committed for examination.

IF ONE NEW BROOM WILL SWEEP CLEAN, WHAT WILL A DOZEN DO?

A little fellow named Patrick Kelley was brought before the magistrate yesterday charged with stealing a dozen brooms, valued at $4, from August Rehback's grocery store, in Essex-street, near Rivington. It is very likely that little "Patsey's" dozen brooms will sweep him from this Island to another more quiet and retired, where he will have time to reflect upon his crime, and cultivate his morals. He was commited for examination.

THE DIVISION-STREET SHOOTING CASE.

Yesterday's Times contained an account of an accidental shooting affair which occurred in Division-street, near Allen, on Monday evening. It appears that a Mr. George W. Sweetman was passing up Division-street on his way home, when he was suddenly shot in the thigh by a ball from a pistol which fell from the belt of Frederick Gerber, who was also passing up the street, but on the opposite side of the way. The wounded man was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. Gerber was immediately arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house, from whence he was taken yesterday morning to the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, who committed him to await the result of Sweetman's injuries.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

WHAT IT COSTS TO ASSOCIATE WITH DISREPUTABLE COMPANY.

John Williams, who lives at No. 107 Avenue C, went out on Tuesday evening "to take a little walk across town, just for the fresh air." Some how or other, after he had been out a little while, he seems to have been satisfied with the "fresh air," and determined to seek the foul again. He, therefore, accosted a girl of doubtful character named Sarah Palmer, and, after a little parley with her in the street, retired with her to a house of ill-fame in Mercer-street. Here, he says, he remained several hours, and when he was about leaving he discovered that his pocket-book containing $40 in United States notes had been taken from his pantaloons pocket. He thereupon called "Watch," which soon had the effect of bringing the aid of a policeman, who arrested Sarah, and conveyed her to the station-house. The empty pocket-book was found on a table in the room, and Williams swears that the prisoner must have removed the contents, as there was no one else in the room with him. She was committed for examination.

TRIALS OF POLICEMEN.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

THROWING ASHES IN THE STREET.

Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, made complaints against several patrolmen of his command for allowing ashes to be thrown in the streets on their respective beats. The Captain said that he had received complaints that policemen turned their backs on parties who threw ashes and garbage in the street, in order to avoid arresting them. On one man's post, in half an hour after the street was swept, no less than fifteen piles of ashes were found. The officers excused themselves by saying that it was nearly impossible to catch offenders, as parties would come to the doors with ash-pans and make a careful survey to see if an officer were near before venturing to throw out the contents. Capt. Jourdan admitted this to be the case, and stated that the garbage-boxes had been broken up, so that unless the ashes are brought out at the time the carts pass, there is no place but the street to throw them. It was suggested that the Captain put on a few men in citizen's dress to perform special duty in this matter, and the practice would soon be broken up.

Mr. Schultz, President of the Board of Health, requested the officers to inform him if garbage carts passed along without ringing the bell. It is obvious that proper garbage boxes should be provided, as a thousand cases can easily be imagined where inmates of tenement houses would find it very inconvenient, if not impracticable, to carry out ashes at the very moment an ash-cart bell is rung. It is unreasonable to expect anything of the kind. The explanation of the fact that garbage boxes are sometimes regarded as nuisances, is to be found less in their faulty construction than because of neglect of contractors to have the contents removed at frequent intervals of time.

FAILED TO PAY HIS MESS BILL.

Capt. Jedediah W. Hartt, of the Harbor Police—from his skill and pluck in conducting causes known as the "Attorney-General"—charged John W. Peeney with not paying his mess bill for a portion of the time he was attached to the Metropolitan Harbor Police steamer. The Captain testified that Peeney during the last Summer was Roundsman on board the steamer, and had left without paying for his board; that $9 93 was due. The total board bill for the month of June, the time in question, was $322 29, which was divided equally among twenty-one men, making about $15 35 per man. Mr. Peeney asserted that there were twenty-two men, and claimed that the captain had overcharged them in the aggregate $69 for the one month. Pretty lively passages occurred between the Captain and ex-Roundsmen during the trial, as for example, when the latter inquired if men were charged the same when it was their day off, the Captain replied that some men would eat their supper and dinner together; "and you," he concluded, "in particular, would eat more than I would in a week."

Mr. Peeney—I had to do that to keep up with your family you kept aboard the boat.

Capt. Hartt—How is it with your Delilah? I have my wife, and I do not fetch another woman.

Mr. Peeney—Did I make complaint that the darkey had stolen things?

Capt. Hartt—From what I learned, I believe you put the biscuit in the darkey's pocket. You were mad because you could not get meals for your Delilah.

Mr. Peeney—What is a Delilah?

Capt. Hartt—You have not studied Scripture.

The Captain explained that his family brought their meals with them. Much collateral matter was introduced; but the Captain, his position fortified by witnesses, came out ahead. Mr. Peeney had better "pony up."

OFFICER ALL RIGHT.

Mrs. Araminta Jarvis, residing at No. 170 Rodney-street Williamsburgh, a very large, very strong and very red-faced woman, came forward and made her complaint against Alvin A. Poole, patrolman of the Forty-sixth Precinct. "He called me very bad names. In the first place the landlord ordered me to have the coal brought through the lower room. I had a man bringing it, and the woman occupying the lower room sent him away flying. I said to Mrs. Van Nest to pay me what she owed me. This policeman, who lives in the same house, said he would arrest me for making a noise. He charged me with having kept a house in New-York. I told him to explain himself or I would break him. He said 'Here is my number.' I did not accept his number. Then he done so (placing her thumb on the end of her nose and gyrating her fingers) to me. I said I am very much obliged to you. On another occasion he looked me right in the eyes and said, 'I hate a prostitute.' The parties in the house are as bitter against me as wormwood."

Several quite respectable-appearing witnesses testified that the officer had just come into his apartments when Mrs. Jarvis opened her artillery of words, pouring a loud volley of spiteful rhetoric upon the devoted Mrs. Van Nest. The language of witnesses was that "she went on like a maniac," making such an uproar as to collect a crowd. The officer kindly and in a gentlemanly manner remonstrated with her. That the officer's conduct was proper and discreet was the impression of all who heard the testimony.

A DOG CASE.

As an instance of the idle nature of charges sometimes preferred by citizens against members of the Police force, the case of Patrolman Bernard Conway is worth a moment's notice. Mr. Curran, the complainant, said he was going through Elm-street, with a dog in his arms, and he was afraid a boy would stop him. I wanted the officer to reprimand the boy.

Q.—What is your complaint? A.—That the officer would not reprimand the boy.

Of course, it is not an officer's province to administer reprimands at the call of every citizen.

No charge was made this week against any officer for clubbing or using unnecessary violence.

LAW REPORTS.

Proceedings in Reference to the Death of John Van Buren.

UNITED STATES COURTS—OCT. 17.

The United States District and Circuit Courts for this District, both adjourned this morning out of respect to the memory of John Van Buren.

In the District Court, Judge Shipman presiding, the motion to adjourn was made by E. C. Benedict, Esq., who said:

May it Please the Court: When this Court opened yesterday morning there were rumors of the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen John Van Buren, but I for one did not get at any certainty of the fact till after the Court had adjourned. It seems to me fit and proper that this Court should take some notice of that death of a citizen who has occupied so prominent a position before the citizens of the State, and especially of this City and of the members of its Bar. I have known him many years. We were natives of the same county, and I have known him at the Bar. He was a man of learning and eloquence, distinguished in his profession, and of eminence in public affairs. [illegible] tinguishing characteristic of him was his kindness, his goodwill to men, a quality which I like always to praise. This was his in an eminent degree. As it was said of his father before him, it might have been said of him, that no one ever heard him speak evil of any one. He might almost have said with his last words that of all that he had said against men in the course of his public and professional life, he had nothing to reproach himself with as being words of harshness or vituperation. He spoke humorously of people often, but always in such a manner that even the subjects of his witticism would have enjoyed the joke if present. That showed that the shape of his character was kindness to his fellow-men, and that is great praise to speak of any man. When such a man passes away from us he leaves us an example of the greatest benefit to the community, and I think it is fit and proper that this Court should, as a mark of respect to his memory, adjourn, and that a minute of it should be made upon the records of the Court.

Judge SHIPMAN then remarked: It is eminently proper that this Court should now adjourn, in token of respect for the memory of the distinguished gentleman whose death has just been announced by the District-Attorney. He was long an eminent member of the Bar, and his professional reputation was known throughout the State and country. In private life his genial manners, his varied accomplishments, and his faithful personal attachments, had long endeared him to a very wide circle of friends. His death is a public calamity, and a cause of profound sorrow to many who had long known him and enjoyed his society and friendship. This Court will now adjourn, out of respect to his memory, and the Clerk will enter an order to that effect on the minutes.

In the United States Circuit Court, where Judge SMALLEY was presiding, a similar motion was made by S. G. Courtney, Esq., United States District-Attorney, and seconded by E. W. Stoughton, Esq.

Both Courts accordingly adjourned.

The Death of John Van Buren.

At a meeting of members of the Bar, held at the Law Institute on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, 1866, Hon. WILLIAM F. ALLEN was called to the chair, and EDMUND R. ROBINSON was appointed Secretary.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT moved that a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to call a general meeting of the members of the Bar, to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the late JOHN VAN BUREN.

The motion was seconded by S. L. M. BARLOW and unanimously carried, and Messrs. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, S. L. M. BARLOW, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, E. W. STOUGHTON, SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD and A. OAKEY HALL were appointed by the Chair such Committee.

W. F. ALLEN, Chairman.
EDMUND R. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

A meeting of the members of the bar will be held at the United States Circuit Court room, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late JOHN VAN BUREN.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Chairman.
E. R. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Demurrer to Complaint as not Stating Facts Sufficient to Constitute a Cause of Action.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Leonard B. Lindsley and others vs. Frederick W. Simonds and Abraham Edwards.—DANIELS, Justice.—This action is brought by the plaintiffs as creditors of the European Petroleum Company against the defendants as owners of a portion of the capital stock. The Corporation is alleged to have been founded under the general law of this State providing for the organization of manufacturing, mining, mechanical, and chemical corporations, but the particular purpose and object for which it was organized is nowhere stated in the complaint, which is one of the defects relied upon in support of the demurrer. It is generally alleged that the Corporation was founded under that act, and that is sufficient to warrant the conclusion that it was for one of the objects or purposes contemplated and allowed by the act, for it could not be otherwise formed under that act. The objects for which corporations may be formed under that act are specifically declared, and unless the Company is formed for the promotion of one or more of such objects, it could not be true that it was organized under the act. The allegation must therefore be construed as substantially declaring what must be fairly understood and implied from the language it uses—that the Corporation was formed for one of the purposes allowed and defined by the statute; for Courts are not allowed to presume a violation of the law, even against a corporation—on the contrary, the presumption is the other way where presumptions are entertained.

The next objection to the complaint is that which arises upon the allegation of the demand owing from the Corporation to the plaintiffs. By that it is alleged that the Corporation, for value received, made and delivered certain promissory notes, which were afterward indorsed to, and at the time when the suit was commenced were held and owned by the plaintiffs. The defendants maintain that this does not disclose the existence of a demand legally binding upon the Corporation itself. And the defendants are not liable, even though they were stockholders when the claim was created, unless the Corporation was legally liable for its payment. But corporations formed under this statute, like others, have the power of incurring debts and other liabilities arising out of contracts. And, as incidental to that power, they may, when such liability is created, execute and deliver their promissory note or notes, on account of it. (Moss vs. Averill, 6 Seld., 449.) And when, as in this case, it is alleged that the Corporation executed and delivered its promissory notes, for value received, it may, without impropriety be assumed, that it was done for a legal consideration under the powers with which it was by law invested, and in the course of the transaction of its legitimate business, and notes so given by it would be legally binding upon it. When a corporation has power to enter into an agreement, it is presumed by the law in favor of the validity of the agreement made, where the contrary is not made affirmatively to appear, that it was made in the proper exercise of such power, and not that it exceeded its powers or violated the law. (Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Curtis, 3 Seld., 466; Chautauqua County Bank vs. Risley, 19 N. Y., 370, 379—382.)

Under the allegations in the complaint, therefore, the Corporation is shown to be liable upon the notes of which the plaintiffs were the holders.

But the defendants further object that the complaint does not exhibit a legal cause of action against them, even though it may against the Corporation in which they were stockholders, at the time when the debt was contracted; because it does not show that judgment had been rendered against the Company, and an execution returned upon it, in whole or in part unsatisfied; and this presents the more material and difficult question arising in this case.

The statute declares that the stockholders in every company incorporated under it shall be severally, individually liable to the creditors of the company in which they are stockholders, to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them respectively, for all debts and contracts made by such Company, until the whole amount of capital stock fixed and limited by such Company shall have been paid in, and a certificate thereof shall have been made by the President and a majority of the Trustees, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County in which the business of the company is carried on. (2 R. S., 5th ed., § 32, 33.) And the complaint in this case contains the proper allegations, showing that the capital of the Corporation in question was not paid in, and that no certificate showing it to have been paid was ever made or recorded. The object of the Legislature in requiring the payment of the capital of the company was to secure to those dealing with it the means of satisfying the obligations it might ordinarily be expected to incur, and, in case of a failure to observe the requirements of the law in that respect, to impose a corresponding liability upon those whose default occasioned such failure. The real contracting debtor in all such cases is the corporation, and the liability of the stockholders is subsidiary or incidental to that, not arising out of any contract or obligation entered into by them with, in terms, the creditor, but originating in and arising out of their default in not securing the full payment of the corporate capital. Under such a state of the case, it would ordinarily and reasonably be expected that the creditor should be required to resort to his immediate and actual debtor, by the contract, for the satisfaction of the demand arising out of it before he could be at liberty to resort to the stockholders, whose liability is of a secondary character. And in conformity with that expectation it will be found that the general laws providing for the formation of corporations in many cases explicitly require that the creditor shall exhaust his remedy against the corporation itself before he is at liberty to proceed against the stockholders who have made default in the payment of the corporate capital. The statutes providing for the formation of Telegraph Companies, Ocean Navigation Companies, Lake and River Navigation Companies, Stage Companies in the City of New-York and Plank and Turnpike Road Companies are of this description. (2 R. S. 5th Ed., 740, sec. 10, 789, sec. 9, 799, sec. 29, 912, sec. 10, 507, sec. 129.) But that system of legislation has not been uniformly followed, for in some cases the stockholders are made absolutely liable for the debts of the company, without any proceedings being just taken against it. That is the case respecting subscribers to the cash capital of certain insurance companies, shareholders in Building and Loan Associations, Ferry Companies and in Mining and Guano Companies, and those formed for improving the breed of domestic animals. (2 R. S. 5th Ed., 750, sec. 22, 752, sec. 30, 768, sec. 11, 809, sec 70, 822, sec. 11, 825, sec. 7.

While the liabilities of stockholders in gas-light and building companies is declared in substantially the same terms as those which are used to define the liability of stockholders in manufacturing corporations, under this diversity in the laws which relate to this liability, no presumption can be entertained that the Legislature intended to adopt any uniform, general system for the regulation and government of it. In most cases the liability of the stockholder is made to depend upon similar circumstances, but in many others it arises out of circumstances altogether different. The intention of the Legislature must therefore be searched for in the objects of the statute, and the terms employed to express that intention rather than in any general system it might reasonably be supposed would be adopted on this subject, extending alike to all similarly formed corporations.

The only section of the general law under which the corporation in question was formed which bears directly on the solution of the present question, is that which declares that "The stockholders shall be personally liable for any debt contracted by any company formed under this act, which is not to be paid within one year from the time the debt is contracted, nor unless a suit for the collection of such debt shall be brought against such company within one year after the debt shall become due. And no suit shall be brought against any stockholder who shall cease to be a stockholder in any such company, for any debt so contracted, unless the same shall be commenced within two years from the time he shall have ceased to be a stockholder in such company. And until an execution against the company shall have been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, 2 R. S. 5th Ed., 663 Sec. 47. The literal reading of this section of the statute is against the construction claimed for it by the defendants. But statutes are not always to be construed according to their literal reading. Ordinarily that will secure a very safe guide by which the legislative intent may be ascertained. But where that intent is doubtful the general policy and scope of the statute may properly be considered for the purpose of discovering it, and when that intent is discovered it must be followed, even though it may fail to harmonize entirely with the literal reading of the law, for whatever is within the spirit or intent of the law is within the law itself, although not within the letter; while that which is within the letter and not within the spirit or intent is not within the law.

The general policy and object of these provisions of the law were to insure to the creditors adequate and efficient remedies for the payment of the debts incurred by the corporation, which is consistently and justly accomplished by rendering the remedy against the stockholder dependent upon the failure to acquire satisfaction from the corporation by the ordinary means of legal proceedings. For if the stockholders can be resorted to in the first instance, many cases would arise where the secondary or subsidiary debtor would be compelled to pay the debts, where the corporation would be entirely solvent and able to make payment of them itself, which could not fail to introduce uncertainty and confusion in the affairs of these institutions. These considerations to some extent indicate the probability that the Legislature did not intend that the stockholders should be sued until the legal remedy of the creditor against the company had been ineffectually exhausted, and the general frame and scope of this section seems to warrant the same conclusion, for according to its literal reading, it requires a judgment against the company, and an execution returned in whole or in part, unsatisfied upon it, before a person who has ceased to be a stockholder after the contracting of the debt can be sued for it, and no good reason can be imagined for requiring a suit in that case, that does not apply with equal cogency to the case of a person continuing to be a stockholder. No object can be accomplished by the judgment and execution against the Company in the one case, that justice does not equally require in the other. But this section, it will be seen, goes further, for it expressly requires a suit to be commenced against the Company before an action can be brought against the stockholders; and it is averred in the complaint that such a suit was commenced in this case. But a mere suit against the Company, not prosecuted to judgment and execution, can be of no benefit whatever to the stockholder, and it would be unreasonable to suppose that such a suit would be required as a condition to the right to maintain an action against the stockholder, if that was all that was intended, for a suit alone would in no way relieve or benefit the stockholder in whose behalf the law expressly requires it. The only object the Legislature could have in requiring such a suit, was to compel the creditor to collect his debt in the first instance from the corporation. In that manner alone can it be made of any substantial advantage to the stockholder, and there is no reason for believing his liability would be made to depend on a suit being brought against the Company, unless it was designed that the suit should be consummated by a judgment and execution. The fair construction of this section of the statute requires that it should be so read as to require a suit against the Company for the recovery of the debt, together with a judgment upon it, and an execution returned in whole or in part unsatisfied, before the creditor can be at liberty to maintain his action against any of the stockholders. And even in that case he cannot maintain the action against a person who has ceased to be a stockholder, unless the suit against him shall also be commenced within two years from the time he ceased to be a stockholder.

Many of the cases that have passed through the Courts, in which the personal liability of stockholders have been examined, arose under different statutes from that under which the present Company was formed, and some of those arising under this statute were predicated upon the liability of the trustees, for not making and publishing the annual statement required by the law, for which they become liable for all debts contracted while they are in such default, without any previous proceedings whatever against the corporation. But in all those where the party has been charged as a stockholder alone, judgment was averred or proven to have been recovered against the corporation, and an execution returned, wholly or partially unsatisfied before the suit against the stockholder was instituted. This of course, is not controlling, but it certainly exhibits the judgment of the legal profession to be in favor of the construction placed upon this statute, so far as such judgment has been declared. The length to which this examination of the present case has been extended, renders a detailed examination of the authorities referred to impractical, and as they have no direct bearing upon its consideration; no useful result could be attained if such an examination should be made. It is sufficient to say that none of them are in conflict with the conclusions already intimated. The question involved is one of very great practical consequence, on account of its rapid increase during the past few years in manufacturing, mining and mechanical corporations, and for that reason it deserved a more extended examination than should otherwise have been bestowed upon it.

The defendants should have judgment on the demurrer, with leave to the plaintiffs to amend in twenty days on the payment of the costs of the demurrer.

George C. Genet for plaintiffs; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

The Question of Negligence in a Voyage Where a Schooner, Laden with Coal, is Sixty-One Days Between Philadelphia and New-York—Important Decision as to the Rule of Damages.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, OCT. 17.

Before Hon. Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

Goldthwaite vs. Audenreid.—This was an action brought to recover $315 75, the amount of freight on a cargo of coal shipped by the house of Lewis Audenreid & Co., to their office in New-York, by the schooner *S. Applegate*. The defence set up was: 1. That the Captain was guilty of negligence in delivery, his voyage taking 61 days by sea from Philadelphia to New-York, when the usual voyage was 10 days; and, 2. That in consequence of such negligence the coal, which ought to have arrived in 10 days, actually did not arrive until coal had fallen $1 50 per ton, whereby the defendants lost $227, which they claimed to offset to the claim of the freight.

From the opening of D. McMahon of counsel for plaintiffs, and from the evidence introduced by him, it appeared that the Captain of the schooner shipped the coal in Philadelphia on the 11th of November, 1865. His vessel was heavily laden, and was detained in consequence of stress of weather, head winds and storms for sixty-one days on the voyage to New-York. He and his mate were examined and gave a detailed and full account of their voyage and its incidents, and proved distinctly that they could not have gone on any faster than they did under the circumstances of the case. The Winter of 1865, 1866 was shown to be a most disastrous season for coasting vessels on our coast.

The defendants introduced a large amount of evidence on the subject of speedy passages from Philadelphia to New-York in the same season with the *Applegate*, and showed there were many vessels which left before and after her arrived here before her, and also as to the fall of coal between Nov. 25, 1865, and Jan. 11, 1866, on which date she arrived here.

The Judge charged the Jury that they must find, first, was the master of the schooner in question guilty of negligence in delaying his voyage to the period of sixty-one days?

Second, If they found he was not so guilty then their verdict must be for the plaintiff. But if he was so guilty then the next question was what damages did the defendants sustain by the non-delivery of the coal. On that question he laid down the law to be this, viz.: The measure of damages was the fall in coal between the date when she ought to have arrived and the time when she did arrive.

The learned Judge said that he felt great difficulty on this point, as there were very conflicting decisions thereon which were fully argued and commented on by the respective counsel.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $315 75, the full amount claimed, and that there was no negligence on the part of the master of the schooner *Applegate*. D. & F. McMahon for plaintiff. E. B. Hinsdale for defence.

Effect of an Oral Agreement made at the Time of Executing a Deed—The Presumption of Law as to Sealed Instruments.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 17.

Before Justice Daniels.

John Vogel vs. Gottlieb Vogel and Rosina his wife.—The plaintiff in this action was, in December, 1861, the owner in fee of two parcels of land situated at Newtown, Queens County, Long Island. He proposed to enter the Union army, and inasmuch as had serious doubts as to whether he would ever return, he proposed to execute a deed to the defendants—who it seems are relatives of his—of this property. The deed bears date Dec. 9, 1861. It is set forth in the complaint, and plaintiff also testified to the same thing on the witness stand, that there was no consideration for the deed passed from defendants to him. It was considered entirely gratuitous on his part on this condition, which was a verbal one. "In case the plaintiff should be killed or die while in the army, and hence should not return alive, the defendants were to be thereafter the owners in fee simple of all the property mentioned and described in the deed. But if he was not killed while in the army, but should returned alive, then the deed was to be void, and the land to be the property of the plaintiff, the same as though that deed had never been executed."

Some time in the latter part of the year 1862, according to the plaintiff's showing, he was honorably discharged from service in the Union army. He then came on to this City, saw the defendants, and made a demand on them for the deed. The latter refused to surrender it. In their answer they deny any such arrangement as that put forth by the plaintiff. They say the transaction was a *bona fide* one; that a fair price was paid in cash by them to the plaintiff for the lots, and that the pretended oral agreement was an afterthought on the part of the plaintiff. The defendants furthermore contended that the plaintiff was never in the army, and hence that he could never have been honorably discharged therefrom. The plaintiff in his complaint demanded not only that the deed in question be declared void, but that he have damages in an amount sufficient to compensate him for the use and occupation of the premises from Dec., 1861, to the present time.

This action being one of law and fact it was tried before the Judge sitting at Special Term. When the testimony was all in the counsel for the respective parties submitted it without argument. The presiding Justice said he was as well prepared to decide the case then and there as he ever would be. He then briefly recited the testimony which had been adduced on either side. The plaintiff and defendants, he said, contradicted each other on a vital point, namely, as to the alleged oral agreement. Their evidence was, therefore, balanced. The presumption of law was in favor of the defendants, because here was a deed of the property properly executed. He should, therefore, decide that the plaintiffs' complaint be dismissed. Twenty days were given in which to make and serve a case on appeal.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Blumenstiel & Cohen; for defendants, Messrs. Van Cott & Stewart.

Suit for Malicious Prosecution.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 17.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

John H. Riley, keeper of an eating and drinking saloon at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, sues John A. Jeffers for damages for malicious prosecution on the following state of facts, as testified to by himself: Late on the night of the 10th of July, 1865, Jeffers entered the saloon of plaintiff partially intoxicated and called for oysters, which were furnished, and on payment being demanded for the same Jeffers said he had no money. After being lectured on the impropriety of eating other people's oysters and not paying for them, defendant compromised the matter by voluntarily offering his vest as a pledge for the debt until he redeemed it the next morning. Plaintiff declined to take the rest, but defendant insisted upon leaving it, and plaintiff, after turning the pockets inside out in presence of defendant and other witnesses to see that they contained no valuables, threw it one side. Two or three days subsequently Riley was served with a summons to appear at the Jefferson Market Police Court to answer a charge of grand larceny in stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $200 from defendant. He was locked up one night, as he alleges, through the malice of the defendant, who poisoned the mind of Justice Dodge to that degree that the Judge refused to take bail, although good bondsmen were offered and the amount of bail ($1,500) was tendered to the Court in greenbacks as security. The following day, however, bail was procured and accepted, and when the case was sent to the Grand Jury it was forthwith dismissed. Plaintiff also alleges in his complaint that through the malicious representations of defendant he caused to be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES a false and exaggerated report of the case as it came before the Jefferson Market Police Court, thereby injuring the plaintiff in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

Plaintiff's testimony, of which the above is a brief summary, was corroborated by several other witnesses, and the evidence being all in, defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit on the ground that no cause of action had been made out, and on the further ground that plaintiff at the time of the alleged occurrence was carrying on an unlawful business, being an unlicensed liquor-seller.

The Court denied the motion, and defendant then introduced evidence contradicting most of the testimony of plaintiff both as to the occurrence at the saloon and subsequently at Jefferson Market.

The case has occupied the Court two days and will be summed up this morning.

For plaintiff, Fine & Morgan; for defendant, Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Daniels.

Moore vs. Stouvenal; judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of cost of the demurrer. Warner vs. Appleton; judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs of the demurrer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barbour.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Sarah E. Eneas vs. The Washington Marine Insurance Company. Jacob T. Merritt vs. Robert Lowden. The New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company vs. J. Ralph Sackett; motion granted and cause referred. Benjamin W. Bonney et al. vs. Wm. Lynch; motion to open default granted upon payment of $20 costs, &c., and cause set down for trial for the first Monday of November. Thomas D. Taylor vs. John F. H. King et al.; motion granted with $10 costs. Augustus Roelker et al. vs. The Great Western Insurance Company. Benjamin S. Pipper vs. Eli B. Hayward; motion vacating order of arrest granted. Mary Ann Lynch et al. vs. Abraham Davis; motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Andreas Koldenbacker vs. Joseph Hawburn. Constantia Rossway vs. James W. Seymour; denied with $10 costs. Thomas D. Taylor vs. John F. H. King; motion for an injunction denied with full costs.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

Amanda Gallett et al. vs. Elisha W. Manchester; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

CIVIL COURT BUSINESS, OCT. 17.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND.—The case of Charles E. Goldthwaite vs. Lewis Audenried and another, was concluded. Verdict for the plaintiff for $315 75. Allowance to plaintiff of 5 per cent.

CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Held by Justice INGRAHAM.—J. Haydock vs. B. F. Stephens. Jury trial. Verdict for the plaintiff for $789 25. The defendants have twenty days to make a case. Wm. Jones vs. Rufus R. Cooley et al. Inquest. Judgment for plaintiff for $337 38. Abram Wright vs. W. B. Comstock. Inquest. Judgment for plaintiff for $16,788 21, with 2 per cent. allowance.

CIRCUIT—*Part III.*—Held by Justice DAVIS.—John Butler et al. vs. James C. Jewett et al. Inquest. Judgment for plaintiffs for $1,238 75. James Potter vs. Palmer J. Gurnee. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,250. J. B. Weir vs. Francis R. Dumas et al. Tried by the Court.

Court Calendar—THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND.—Adjourned to Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. *Part II.*—Held by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 2108. Fitzgerald vs. McDevitt. 2112. Norton vs. E. Gerten. 2114. Littell vs. Sanford. 2116. Darling et al. vs. Spencer et al. 2118. Linn et al. vs. Treat et al. 2122. Huffman vs. Silvernail. 2124. Whiting vs. Curtis, impleaded. 2126. Witt vs. Heartt, Jr. 2128. Emberson vs. Clapp. 2130. Reynolds vs. Hall. 2132. Church vs. Kelly. 2134. Con vs. Westcott. 2136. Cappell vs. Banks, Jr., et al. 2138. Bird vs. Bird. 2142. Tallmadge vs. Woodbridge. 2144. Watson vs. Graydon et al. 2148. Lyell et al. vs. Hutser et al. 2150. Eisendord vs. Layton. 2152. Van Hanswyck et al. vs. Weise et al. 2154. Hopkins vs. Archer et al. *Part III*—Held by Mr. Justice DAVIS at No. 75 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 1317. Sturgis et al. vs. Spofford. 2097. Godfrey vs. The Stephens and Condit Transportation Company. 1638. Richards vs. Roberts. 1465. Chero, administratrix, vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company. 503. The Peoples' Provision Company vs. Ryno. 1672. Wilcox, &c., vs. Marsh et al. 1931. Ogor vs. Linderstruth. 813. O'Connel vs. Central American Transportation Company. 863. The First National Bank vs. Patterson et al. 1521. Brown vs. Pratt. 563. Hartley vs. James et al. 1634. Bennett vs. Gatzstal. 2155. Weaver vs. First National Bank of New-Orleans. 1436. Newman vs. Koplock. 1025. Lyon et al vs. Kettner et al. 1405. Darling et al. vs. Crane et al. 2383. The Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Wylie et al. 2309. Dowden vs. Hoppock et al. SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Mr. Justice DANIELS at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 110. Dwight vs. New-Jersey Railroad Company. 170. Berry vs. Spofford. 153. Williams vs. Hay et al. 184. Clark vs. The N. Y. & F. C. Company. 163. Hewitt vs. The P. R. Pet. Co. 164. Same vs. Same. 225. Sussex Lead Company vs. Christie. 226. Freeman vs. Day. 227. Jarvis, Jr., vs. The Exchange Fire Insurance Company et al. 228. Martine vs. Phyfe. 229. Ryerson vs. Sterzetback. 230. Rice vs. Gill. 231. Brooks vs. Smyth. 233. Saxton vs. Heise. 234. Hammer vs. Penrose. 235. Wilson vs. Dodge. 236. Woodruff et al. vs. Valentine et al. 237. Barnes vs. Raymond. 238. Wilson et al. vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 239. Marlot et al. vs. Dagron et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. 41. Clark vs. Leggett. 47. Andrew vs. M. Insurance Co. 48. Same vs. Washington Insurance Co. 57. Belt vs. Raphael. 65. Harrison vs. Naptegyi. 66½. —— vs. ——. 72. Davis vs. Davis. 74. Houghton vs. Marvine. 74½. —— vs. ——. 75. Eager vs. Hayward. 76. Smith vs. Crosby. 88. Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson. 89. In re. U. S. Submarine Boat Co. 93. Palmer vs. Roe. 95. Soloskinsky vs. The Arctic Fire Insurance Co. 97. Reamer vs. Livingston. 98. Wennberg vs. Wolff (two motions).

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—Held by Judge GROSS—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 145. McElroy vs. Fields. 138. Dunphy vs. Laurence. 39. Emberson vs. Cony. 133. Coburn vs. Brown. 143. Brannon vs. Carpenter. 148. Taylor vs. The Walkill Lead Mining Co. 149. Schmale vs. Seriem. 155. Baldwin vs. Mason. 156. French vs. Bernheimer. 157. Marks vs. Lichtenstein. 161. Randolph vs. Ruger. ——. Reed vs. Sheridan. 142. Arent vs. Cook. 163. Morrison vs. Smith. 164. McDonnell vs. Russell. 165. Delloss et al. vs. Jay. 167. Kurzman vs. Harris. 166. Fickett vs. Richardson. 169. Korff vs. Falk. 179. Scanlon et al. vs. Degan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Held by Justice GARVIN. Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 2419. Fairweather vs. Sattery. 1835. Larche vs. The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 2545. Genet vs. Johnston. 2617. The N. H. and Northampton Company vs. Quintard et al. 2639. Atwill vs. Blake. 2821. Cohen vs. Adler. 2519. Hudson vs. Joyce. 2567. McIntyre vs. Dayton. 2561. The Crockett Leather Cloth Company vs. Reisenberger et al. 1391. Ayrault vs. The Pacific Bank. 2053. Archer vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company. 1765. Haselton vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c. 2551. Miller vs. Milbank. 2671. Robinson et al. vs. The American Telegraph Company. 2673. Cook vs. Hull. *Part II.*—Held by Justice JONES. Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 2880. Fowler et al. vs. Ludlow. 2758. Rose vs. The United States Telegraph Company. 2896. O'Shea vs. Krumpf. 2904. Smyth vs. Diegler. 2702. Shriver et al. vs. Barth. 2906. Peck et al. vs. Negbaur. 2876. Tweddle vs. Hoffman. 2912. Stephens vs. Viennot. 2914. Bolan vs. Parker. 2916. Gibson vs. Milliken. 2918. Lyons vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company. 2922. The Manhattan Gaslight Company vs. The Mayor, Alderman, &c. 2924. Blake et al. vs. Peck. 2926. Kimball vs. The Mayor, &c. 2528. Veitman vs. Haerstel.

Alleged Grand Larceny by a Confidential Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

James Wright, indicted for grand larceny, was brought up for trial. He is charged with having, at various times in April, 1865, stolen from Frederick Boos, doing business at No. 44 Maiden-lane, 700 yards of silk, 259 mink skins, 40 muffs and 6 collars, all of the value of $3,545.

Frederick Boos was the first witness. He testified that the defendant had been in his employ for seven years; that at the time the goods were missed he was his confidential clerk; that, under these circumstances, he spoke with him in reference to the loss of the goods, and suggested that it looked very much as if some person in the store was concerned in their removal; he admitted that the circumstances were such as to point suspicion according to the suggestion of witness; that on being asked by witness whom he thought had taken them, he named one of the clerks as the person he suspected; suspicion having been thus directed, the clerk referred to was watched for a time, but without finding anything on which to impeach his character; the closest scrutiny only resulted in proving the unquestioned honesty of the young man who had been thus suspected; finally suspicion was turned upon the defendant, and he was charged with the theft, but he would make no admissions; witness then threatened to take him over to his parents in Brooklyn, and talk the matter over with them; to this plan he demurred, and asked if the thing could not be settled without making any further trouble; subsequently detectives were called in to attend to the case, and after investigating it, they obtained information that two persons, named Ernest Bartholicon and David Isaacshon (now indicted on a charge of receiving stolen goods) were in possession of the goods, and upon prosecuting a search they found the property, and in answer to the questions of the detectives, as to how the said goods came into their possession, they alleged that they had bought them from defendant, he having brought the goods to them and sold them.

On cross-examination the witness told substantially the same story.

George F. Boos testified to many transactions which he had observed, among others, one which had led to the suspicion of defendant; one day as he was about to leave the store for a short time, he opened the stove door so as to reduce the heat somewhat; on his return in a few minutes he found the stove door shut, and a roaring fire within the stove, making it red hot; thereupon he asked defendant what he was doing with such a tremendous fire, when he replied that he had gathered some paper which was lying about the desk, and put it into the stove to burn; witness then took the poker, and stirred up the burning mass, and discovered that the paper in the stove was that which had been used for packing the silk which was missed about that time.

At this point the Court adjourned.

The counsel for the prosecution are Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, and Messrs. Clinton and Winter; for the defence, Mr. James T. Brady and Mr. David Dudley Field.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 17, 1866.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '71, C.	111¾	200 Adams' Ex. Co.	95
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, R.	103	55 do	93
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅞	2 Amer. Ex Co.	99
1,000 do	112⅝	200 Butler Coal	17⅛
2,500 do...indorsed	112⅝	100 Quick. Min.	55⅞
1,700 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62,		200 do	55⅝
Small	112⅝	800 do	55⅝
13,000 do	113¾	100 do	55⅞
1,000 do...indorsed	110	1000 do...2d call	56
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65.		200 Mariposa Pr.	29¾
New Issue	108⅜	100 do...2d call	29⅝
27,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	110⅝	400 Union Nav. Co.	113¾
54,000 do	110⅝	100 do	114
28,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅞	100 Boston W. P.	32¾
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s R.	99⅞	100 do	32¾
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		100 do	33
First Ser. Small	106⅛	300 do	32⅞
4,000 do	106⅛	100 Pac. M. St. Co.	215
1,000 do. 2d S.. Small	105⅞	65 New-York Cen.	118⅝
5,000 do	105⅞	225 do	118⅜
10,000 do...3d Ser.	105⅞	1300 do	118⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	73	200 do	118
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73⅝	100 do	119
20,000 do	73	400 do...2d call	118⅞
2,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...R	107⅝	100 Erie R.	83⅛
		100 do...2d call	82⅞
		100 Erie R. Pr.	84
4,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	100¾	200 Hudson R. R.	128⅜
8,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c	63½	1000 Reading R.I.	116
3,000 do	63⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅛
2,000 N. Car. 6s. New.	63¾	200 do	90⅛
100,000 O. & M. Cer.	33¾	600 Ill. Central R.	127
150,000 do	33⅞	100 do	126⅞
60,000 do	33⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	95	1500 do	92⅞
1,000 Erie 1st M.	98	200 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	115
4,000 Erie 3d M.	98⅞	700 Chi. & N. W.	45⅝
28,000 C. & N.W. Con.		600 do	45⅞
Conv. Bds	85	200 do...b3	45⅜
3,000 do	84⅝	500 do...s3	45⅜
5,500 Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	95	400 do...2d call	45⅜
12,000 Mil. & St.P.1stM.	91⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	75⅝
2,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM	89	200 do	75⅝
6,000 do	88⅝	100 Chic. & R. I.	108⅛
15,000 Det. M. & T. Bs.	95	200 do	108⅛
10 Merchants' Bank	116	600 do	108⅜
20 Am. Ex. Bank	119¼	100 M.&P.D.C.2d P.	87
55 Fourth National	110	100 P., Ft.W.& C...s3	110⅛
50 Phœnix Bank	109	500 do	110⅜
6 Continental Bank	105	100 do	110⅛
100 Canton Co.	54⅞	1000 Mil. & St. P.	64
50 Del. & Hud. Canal	156	500 do	63⅝
100 Cum. Coal P...b10	59	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	78⅛
200 Wilkesbarre Coal	63	500 do	78¼
20 West. U. Tel	54½	400 do	78
250 West. U. Tel., Rus.		100 Tol., W. & W. Pr.	75
Extension	98	100 Chic. & Alt.	112½
100 Ashb'n Coal	14		

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 T. Notes. 7 3-10s.		400 M. S. & N. I.	90
First Ser.	106⅛	200 do	89⅞
15,000 U.S.5s.10-40s, C.	99⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts R.	91⅞
50,000 O. & M. Cer.	33⅛	1500 Chi. & N. W.	45
50,000 do	33⅞	500 Chic. & R. I.	108⅛
3,000 N.Y.C.7s,'76Con.	118	100 do	108⅜
100 West. U. Tel.	54⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	74⅛
1000 Quick. Min. Co.	56⅛	100 P.,F.W.&C.	110¾
200 Mar. Min. Co.	13⅞	250 do	110¾
50 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	215½	200 do	110
200 do	216	100 Tol.,W. & W	51⅛
100 N. Y. Cen.	118⅝	300 Mil. & St. P.	63
200 do	118⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	77⅛
100 Erie R.	82		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113	100 Hudson R.	128
43,000 U. S.6s,5-20s,C'62	114	700 do...b30	128
27,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	110⅛	5500 Reading R.	115¼
9,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		100 Mich. S. & N. I.	90
New Issue	108	800 do	8 ⅞
40,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65.	108⅛	400 do	89⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	73	100 Chic. & N. W.	45
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	74⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	33⅛	800 do	74⅞
10,000 do	33⅛	100 Cleve. & Tol.	120⅛
80,000 do	33⅛	200 Chic. & R. I.	108⅛
2000 Quick. Min. Co.	56⅛	100 P.,Ft.W. & C.	109⅛
200 Canton Co.	54⅞	100 do	109⅝
200 West. U. Tel.	54⅝	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	112⅛
100 Mar. Pref.	29⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	62⅝
50 Del. & Hud. C.	167	200 do	62½
100 Ashburton Coal	14	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	77⅛
725 N. Y. Central	118⅛	500 do	77⅜
100 do	118⅛	1600 do	77⅝
500 do..2d call..b3	118⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 Am. Gold	148⅛	100 M. So. & N. I....s5	90⅛
1000 O. & M. C.	33⅛	800 do	90⅛
20,000 do	33⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R.	127
200 Boston W. P.	32⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts	92⅜
100 Rutland Mar.	30⅛	200 do	92⅝
100 do...s3	30½	800 Clev. & Tol. R.	121¼
100 Cum. Coal	59	400 do	121⅝
200 do...s3	59	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	109
100 Butler Coal Co.	17	300 Chic. & N. W.	46⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.	55⅝	400 do...c	46½
300 do	55⅝	2800 do...c	46
200 Mar. Min. Pr.	29⅛	1300 do	46
200 West. U. Tel.	54⅝	200 do...s60	45⅝
100 do...s3	54⅛	400 do...b3	46⅛
100 Erie Railroad...c	83⅛	500 do	46⅛
200 do...s3	83⅛	500 do...s30	45⅝
300 N. Y. Cen.	119	400 Chi. & N. W. P.	75⅛
100 do...b3	119	300 do	75⅜
200 do	118⅞	200 do...b30	75⅜
200 do	118⅝	300 do...b3	75⅜
100 Erie R. Pr.	85	200 do...s3	75⅛
100 Hud. R. R...c	128⅜	200 P., F. W. & C...x-d	110⅛
100 do...b3	128⅜	200 do...c	110⅜
100 do...c	128⅜	400 do	110⅜
400 Reading R.	116⅛	300 Mil. & St. P.	64⅜
500 do	116⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	79
100 do...s10	116⅛	100 Mar. Min...b3	13⅞
100 Tol., Wab. & W.	51		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M.C.	33⅝	400 Tol., W. & W.	51
10 Boston W. P.	32⅛	100 do	50⅞
100 Rutland Mar.	30⅛	800 Cleve. & Pitts	91⅝
100 Cum. Coal	58⅝	200 do...b30	91⅝
100 Spruce H. C.	4	100 do	91⅝
100 Quicksilver	55⅜	100 Mil. & St.P.Pr.	77⅛
100 Mar. Min.	13⅝	600 Clev. & Tol...x-d	120
200 West. U. Tel.	54⅝	400 do	120⅛
200 do...s10	54⅝	200 do	120⅛
200 N. Y. Cen.	118⅜	300 Ch., R. I. & P.	108⅛
100 do	118⅝	100 do...b3	108⅛
100 do...s5	118⅝	300 do...s10	108⅛
1600 Erie Railroad	82⅛	500 Chic. & N. W.	45⅜
100 do...s3	82	400 do	45⅛
400 do...b3	82⅛	300 do...b3	45⅛
600 do	82⅛	800 do	45
400 Reading R.	115	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	75
200 do...s60	115	600 do	74⅞
900 M. S. & N. I. R.	89	300 do...b3	74⅞
100 do	90⅛	100 do...s3	74⅞
200 do	89⅞	200 P. F. W. & C.	110
300 do...b3	90		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 Ohio & M.C.	33⅛	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅞
100 Boston W. P.	32	800 do	89⅞
100 Cum. Coal	58⅛	200 do...s3	89⅞
100 do...b3	58⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	127½
300 do	58	600 do...b30	126
100 Spruce Hill C...s10	4	200 Clev. & Pitts.	91½
200 Butler Coal	17⅛	400 do	91⅛
200 Quicksilver	56	800 Cleve. & Tol...x-d	120⅛
200 do	55⅝	400 do...b3	120⅛
100 Mar. Min Co.	13⅝	100 do	120⅛
200 Mar. Pref.	29	300 do...s10	120⅛
100 do...b3	29⅛	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅛
100 do	28⅞	100 do	108
400 West. U. Tel.	54⅝	300 do...b3	108
100 do...s3	54⅛	400 Chic. & N. W.	44⅞
100 New-York C.	118⅜	300 do	44⅝
800 Erie R.	82⅝	200 do...b3	44⅝
100 Hud. R. R. x-d	127⅝	200 do...s10	44⅝
100 do...s20	127⅝	300 Chic. & N.W.Pr.	74⅛
200 Reading R.	115⅛	200 do...b3	74⅛
400 do	114⅞	300 do...s30	74⅛
800 do	114⅞	200 P.,Ft.W.&C.	109⅛
2000 do...s10	114⅞	300 do...b3	109⅛
600 do	115	100 do...b10	109⅛
400 do...b3	115	200 do	109⅛
400 do...s5	114⅞	100 do	109
100 Mich. Cen. R.	115		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17—P. M.

The London Cable quotation for United States 5-20s of yesterday, (Oct. 16,) should have been reported *ex dividend*. After the 15th of October and 15th of April the succeeding November and May coupons are cut off for transmission to New-York, and the dealings on the London Exchange are *ex coupon*. This practice was overlooked by the reporter for the Associated Press last night, though duly noted in the private telegrams to the English and Continental Banking Houses.

The Funds to-day are very firm, especially for the 5-20s of 1862, advancing this afternoon to 114@114¼ ₩ cent. We learn that the amounts transmitted abroad by the *Persia* to-day, and in preparation for the steamers to sail on Saturday are unusually heavy. The adverse intimations from the Frankfort Bourse, which some of our cotemporaries have dwelt upon, (partly for political effect,) are certainly not borne out by what is doing this week in the New-York market for Foreign account. Some considerable parcels of the November coupons have already been received from abroad; the proceeds in Gold anticipated by the receivers, and the amount reinvested in the United States Funds. The rise of 1 ₩ cent. in 1862s this week, while Gold has gone down from 2 to 5 ₩ cent., is no small compliment to the Public Credit on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Brokers are readily supplied with Money to-day at 4@5 ₩ cent. Some of the heavy dealers in the Public Funds were compelled to pay off three ₩ cent. loans to-day, in order to get in their collateral. The demand for all the Gold-bearing stocks of the United States is active, and nearly all the 1862s on the Street have been taken up for transmission abroad. The rule of the Money market on Railway collateral is 5 ₩ cent., though the strongest firms of the Street continue to have Money offered to them at 4 ₩ cent., without classifying the security. In addition to the United States 1862s taken out of the Street, we believe that 10,000 shares of New-York Central were withdrawn to-day by a wealthy concern in the interior of the State.

The sales of Gold to-day were 149@147⅞ @148⅛ ₩ cent. The Government was *not* a seller, nor has the Secretary been able to purchase any considerable additional sums of the short-date Gold bearing stocks of the United States for Gold. The old story of the French gentleman repeats itself. When the Government has the Gold ready to pay *the principal*, the holders, some of whom were suspicious a few years ago that it would never be forthcoming, *"no want it."* They are more than satisfied with *the interest*. They ask 111⅛ for the 5s of 1871; 105 for the 5s of 1874, and about 140 for the 6s of 1867-68. We much doubt whether an offer for the latter of par in Gold would call out five of the sixteen millions yet outstanding. No such offer, however, will be made, as the Treasury can buy cheaper gold-bearing Stocks with its surplus Gold.

The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to $625,000. In Exchange on London there was not much done after the *Persia* sailed. The quotation is the same as yesterday for 60 days' bills; first-class Bankers, 108@108⅛ ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the contest was renewed on the Railway speculation between the new bearish interest, inaugurated on Monday, and the opposite party. After the violent fluctuations of yesterday, closing with a strong upward market last night, the opposition to full recovery was renewed this morning and kept up with considerable spirit throughout the day. The Street was not so full of rumors of "great frauds," "locking up Greenbacks," &c., and some of the parties to these stories have need to be ashamed of themselves, if they are not so already. By common consent among really reputable Brokers, this sort of warfare upon the market is not exactly fair play. There is nothing out of the way in predicting a tight Money market, or of sales of Gold, or drain of Currency for the South and West, or any other ordinary financial change calculated to knock down the Stock Market; but to add vague and baseless rumors of impending frauds upon the great Railways, and to run round the Street to warn the Commission Brokers to look well to their margins, because something dreadful is soon to turn up, is a different affair. And so, too, is the attempt to make the Secretary of the Treasury a party to such raids, when he has done nothing and contemplates nothing of the kind.

After Boards adjourned this afternoon the Railway Market was the reverse of last night—the sellers predominant instead of the buyers. The excitement was about equal. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made: The United States 5-20s of 1862, sold at 114⅛, and the London telegrams of this morning report 69 sterling ex coupon. The Gold Room very quiet—the last price weak.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest	46⅛	44⅞
U. S. 5-20s	113⅝	114⅛	N. West Pref	75⅝	74⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
N. Y. Central	118⅝	118	Fort Wayne	110⅛	108⅞
Erie	83⅛	82	Cumb'land Coal	58⅛	58⅛
Hudson	128	127⅝	Quicksilver	56⅛	56
Reading	116⅛	114⅞	W. U. Telegraph	54⅝	54⅝
Mich. Southern	90⅛	89⅞	Mariposa Pref	29⅛	29
Illinois Central	127	126	Ohio Certificates	33⅝	33
Pittsburgh	93	91½	American Gold	149	148⅛
Tennessee 6s	73⅛	73	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	124
Manhattan	132	Citizens'	130
Merchants'	116	Nassau	108
Mechanics'	120	Corn Exchange	118
Tradesmen's	141	Continental	105
Butchers & Drovers	125	St. Nicholas	100
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	106
Commerce	118	Manuf's & Merchants	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	111	Central National	116¼
American Exchange	119	Fourth National	110
Chatham	135	Ninth National	115¼
Bank of the Republic	115	Tenth National	102
Bank of N. America	110	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95¾	Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv.	84¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Han. & St. J. Ld. G.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	93	Han. & St. Jo. Con.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	118	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	118	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	95
Erie 1st mort., 1876	110	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	76
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	98¾	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	94	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103¼
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	93
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	104	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Mich. C. n.w. 1st M. 8s. '82	106	Miss & Mo. L. g. 1st M.	68
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & Al. income	94
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	95¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	103	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91⅞
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87⅞
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	103
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	89	McGregor West. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	103

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,124,545 78; including for Customs, $642,000; Gold Notes, $361,500. Payments, $1,087,033 02; Balance, $98,735,731 43.

Further inquiries having been made of us in regard to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, as consolidated with the Prairie du Chien, we have to state that the Company own within $99,000 of the entire common stock of the Prairie du Chien road, and the two are now practically one concern, constituting

Length of railway owned		510 miles.
Mortgages of every class		$6,490,000
Preference Stock, Prairie du Chien		3,422,000
St. Paul Preferred Stock		5,400,000
St. Paul Common		2,550,000
Prairie du Chien Common		99,000
Total cost of property		$17,961,000
Joint net earnings in 1865		1,763,369
1. To interest on mortgages	$454,300	
2. To Prairie du Chien Preferred	265,260	
3. Seven per cent. St. Paul Pr'fd.	378,000	$1,097,560
Surplus over all yearly charges		$665,809

These roads were operated separately and to a considerable extent in competition last year. Their consolidation under a single management is expected to greatly reduce the *pro rata* of operating expenses. The Western termini of the road are at St. Paul on the Upper Mississippi, where it is to connect with the Minnesota lines, and at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse to connect with the trade of St. Louis and the lower Mississippi, by water, and with the Iowa roads, West. Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Banker, of Milwaukee, is the President of the Company, and Messrs. H. C. STIMSON & Co. their reference Bankers and Brokers in New-York.

The Chicago and Rock Island general mortgage, referred to a few days ago, for the purchase and completion of the Mississippi and Missouri road, West of Rock Island to Des Moines, has been negotiated to the extent of $2,500,000, (all the means at present required,) through the bankers of the Company, Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., and the bonds are now on sale for a few days in first hands, at the minimum 95 of per cent. We should have mentioned the other day that the original land grant of the United States to the Mississippi and Missouri Road, and which has passed to the Rock Island Company, is not directly included in the mortgage, but the proceeds of the Lands—of which 488,000 acres have already been set apart and patented by the Government to the Company—as sold and the cash realized, are pledged to the Sinking Fund, in addition to the money guarantee that at least $300,000 a year of the mortgage shall be extinguished, whether these Lands are sold in season or not.

Several of the November (half-yearly) Bank Dividends have been advertised: The Central National pays 6 ₩ cent.; City National, 6 ₩ cent.; Fulton National, 5 ₩ cent.; the Mechanics' and Traders' National, 5 ₩ cent. All free of Government and State taxes.

Mr. WILLIAM M. EARLE, for several years with Messrs. J. M. HARTSHORNE & BROTHER, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board by a very complimentary vote.

The following Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Company, Mortgage Sinking Fund, have been drawn, by lot, for reimbursement at par, by the Trustees to the Mortgage, Messrs. S. J. TILDEN and L. H. MEYER, of this City: Nos. 423, 233, 844, 127, 195, 402, 71, 544, 572, 839, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34 and 72. Interest ceases on 1st November on these Bonds.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4,455 bbls. Flour, 1,710 bags Corn Meal, 42,705 bushels Wheat, 32,300 bushels Corn, 32,719 bushels Barley, 18,350 bushels Oats, and 335 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request and firm at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $13 25@$13 50 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 265 bbls., including 221 bbls. Pots and 44 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at former quotations; Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, opening steady, but closing in favor of buyers under rather more liberal offerings. Middling grades ranged from 41c.@44c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,700 bales, against receipts of 1,881 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,730
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	20,314
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	48,112
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	480,256
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Oct. 1	2,299
Exports since September	23,773
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	383,711
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 24c.; Pepperell E, 25c.; Pepperell R, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—Bartletts, 31c.; Amoskeag A, 32½c.; Forestdale, 32c. Prints—Pacific, 20c.; Hamilton, 19½c.; Dunnell, 19c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, in fair demand. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 20, enameled, French enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; cuff, $50, less 30 ₩ cent. Ticks—Pearl River, 57½c.; Methuen A A, 47½c.; Pittsfield, 14½c. Stripes—Whittenton A, 30c.; Whittenton A A, 35c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, opening steadily and closing decidedly firmer. Sales since our last, 18,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$10 35; very poor to good old Extra State at $8 15@$10 50; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $10 60@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 90@$12 25 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00	@$10 35
Extra State	8 15	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	10 90	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30	@14 75
Extra Genesee	12 10	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@17 75

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last, 580 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 25 for poor to good, and $13 30@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and wanted. Rye Flour has been in more demand, including Superfine at $6 40@$7 70 ₩ bbl. Sales 700 bbls. Corn Meal is in better request at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5 20 for Jersey, $5 40 for City, $5 40 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 35@$5 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, opening at former prices, but closing a shade firmer for desirable lots of both Spring and Winter, the offerings of which are very moderate indeed. Sales since our last, 51,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 10; White Western, on private terms; Milwaukee Club, part at $2 20@$2 30; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 35, the latter rate for new; White Genesee at $3 25; Amber State at $2 90@$3 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in brisk demand, mainly for home use and on speculative account, but in part for export, opening at much higher prices, but closing with less buoyancy, under more liberal offerings. Sales since our last, 282,000 bushels, at 97c.@98c. for inferior; 98c.@$1, closing at 99c. afloat, and 98c.@$1, closing at 98½c.@99c. in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 for Yellow Western, and $1 07 for White do. ₩ bushel. Oats have been active and firmer. We quote: Chicago at 57c.@60c., and choice new do. at 61c.@62c.; Milwaukee at 60c.@62c.; State at 63c.@65c. ₩ bushel. Sales 72,500 bushels. Rye continues inactive to-day. Sales 4,600 bushels, including old Western at $1 12@$1 13 and new do. at $1 22 ₩ bushel. Barley has been more sought after and rather firmer. Sales 73,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 18 for two and four-rowed State, and $1 30@$1 31 for Canada West ₩ bushel. Barley Malt is in request at $1 35@$1 40 ₩ bushel; sales, 6,800 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is scarce and in fair demand at $1@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 35@$1 55 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw 70c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand and steady, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 60c.; Cuba at 44c.@57½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 73c.@77c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5 90@$6; Resin at $4 12½@$9 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 57@$1 61 for English and American, ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 23½c.@24½c. for Crude; 40½c.@42½c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@58c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been moderately inquired for at 53c.@58c. ₩ ton.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been held rather more firmly, but has been inactive. Sales since our last, 4,200 bbls., in lots, at $38 05@$38 15 for new Mess, closing at $38 12½, cash; $31 for one-year old Mess, and $29 50@$29 75 for new Pr.me, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls for forward delivery, sellers' option, including October at $33 12; November at $31@$31 12½, and January at $27 60 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 17c. @19c. for Hams; sales 200 pkgs. Bacon is in rather more demand, at 15½c.@15½c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16½c. for short rib ₩ lb. Sales 270 boxes. Lard is depressed and lower. Sales since our last, 475 tcs. and bbls., at 15c.@17½c., ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet and heavy. We quote old at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 230 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams are in demand, at $45@$48 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 12¾c.@13c. for heavy, and 13½c.@13½c. for light, ₩ lb. Butter continues quiet at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@35c. for Western ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 6c.@18c. ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₩ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₩ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₩ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ lb	45	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb	28	@30
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	18	@20

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ lb	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ lb	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ₩ lb	8	@15

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and held firmly. Sales since our last, 1,100 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10c.@12½c., and 900 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 14c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 39,000 lbs. at 15½c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 91,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12½c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 450 bbls., in bond, at 41c.@42½c., the latter for choice packages, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, with 477 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. For London, 7,500 bushels Corn at 5¼d.; 9,000 bushels Barley at 5d. ₩ bushel; and, by steamer, 50 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Bremen, 300 hhds. Tobacco at 15s. ₩ ton.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 690 Broadway.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady of several years' experience, desires an engagement, couple of hours daily, to instruct in English branches and mathematics; satisfactory references. Address Miss MARION, Brooklyn Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS OR OTHERWISE—Terms low. Common and higher English branches; composition, piano, singing, Drawing. Highest testimonials from City patrons. Box No. 75 Station D.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WHO IS able to teach her own language, as well as English, French, Italian, music and drawing, desires a situation. Apply at No. 53 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as instructor in English and in French and Latin rudiments. Address C. A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement; the English branches, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Station D.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO GIVE INstruction in English and drawing, as compensation for board. Address M. B., No. 174 East 14th-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.

Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.

Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.

The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
at
TRAINER'S HALL,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance from 34th-st.

Prof. B. having, for the greater accommodation of his pupils, secured the exclusive occupancy of the above eligible rooms, will, after the 17th inst., be there daily to receive calls from 2 to 9 P. M., except on Tuesday and Friday; meantime, apply on Monday and Wednesday, from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Building, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Institution Endowed.

Number of boarders limited to 35. Board and tuition for 21 weeks $150. Session will open Oct. 23.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY

has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, NO. 18 Cooper Institute. Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Drafting, &c. Individual instruction when desired. Pupils received at any time.

Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, crumping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

ACCOUNTS, PENMANSHIP, &C.—GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. A limited number of pupils. Individual instruction. Private rooms may be secured.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

10 YOUNG LADIES OVER 12, LADS over 9, receive good board and instruction at moderate charges; English, piano, &c. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 941 Broadway, and at the school.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Home and school for boys under 12; English, French, Spanish, music, military drill, light gymnastics; ponies for riding lessons.

E. HINDS, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for a limited number of young ladies, No. 28 Irving-place, near Union-square.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 22 miles from City by Harlem Railroad.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MME BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of the Italian language, No. 396 6th-av., is now ready to resume her lessons.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,132 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3.

P. A. ANDREU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. F. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. DOT; or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH. Characters by Messrs. Mr. C. Vandenhoff, Stoddart, W. Barron, Miss Caroline Carson, Miss Georgia Telbin, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Harris, Miss Blanche Gray, Miss Alice Harrison.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A NIGHT IN ROME, and WANTED, A THOUSAND MILLINERS. Characters by Mrs. Gomersal, Mr. Farley, Mr. C. F. Shattuck, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Percy and a strengthened chorus.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. APHROSIA, THE DEMON PAGE. PAUL JONES, THE PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, CAPTAIN MACHEATH, THE GOLD SEEKERS, and TIGHT-ROPE ASCENSION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, HANS JUERGE ODER DIE PERLENSCHNUR and DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, French Opera. LE TOREADOR and LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Last Friday evening a freight train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, bound east, became separated between Lyons and Hillsdale, about fifteen miles from Chicago. The engineer stopped the train, and looking behind saw the detached cars coming after him at a fearful rate. Throwing open the lever and again starting the engine, he sprang from it and left it to its fate. In a few moments the cars met with a loud crash; three or four were badly smashed, but not thrown from the track. The train continued on its way, and only stopped at the Great Eastern Crossing, near Chicago.

The Warrenton *Sentinel* says that a difficulty occurred at Oak Hall, Fauquier, Virginia, last week between JAMES F. JONES and M. BUCKNER BAYLY, which resulted in the death of the former. Mr. JONES charged Mr. BAYLY with piloting "Yankees" to his (JONES) house during the war. A scuffle ensued, and BAYLY retreated into his store, but immediately returned with a pistol, which he fired at JONES, the ball entering the neck of the latter and ranging downward, causing his death in a few hours.

Three children of Mrs. COONS, (two girls and one boy,) residing in Pierpont, N. Y., were buried in a sand-pit, near their mother's residence, on Thursday last. A Mr. HUNTLEY, who was drawing sand from the pit in question, on returning from his dinner, found the surface caved in, and while removing the same discovered the body of one of the children. He procured assistance, and hastened the work, when two other bodies were brought to light.

A Quebec dispatch states that the steamer *Belgian*, which arrived at that port on the 15th, brought a further installment of troops, belonging to the One Hundredth Royal Regiment, under Maj. COOK and Capt. BOULTON, and also one hundred tons of material of war. Advices were received by the same vessel to the effect that a further shipment of troops would be made by the steamer from Liverpool on the 11th instant.

In the Hustings Court of Richmond, Va., last week, the case of H. RIVES POLLARD, charged with entering the house of E. M. HEWITT by force, and assaulting JESSIE HEWITT, was taken up, and HEWITT and Miss ALEXANDER were examined. A good deal of sparring took place between the counsel. The case having been submitted to the Jury on Saturday, they reported that they were unable to agree. They were thereupon discharged, and a *nolle prosequi* entered.

Gen. SWEENY is now at his home in Waterford with his family. He has issued a card, in which he wishes it understood that he resigned the position of Secretary of War, and declined the offer of the command-in-chief of the army of Ireland. Being, therefore, no longer connected with that organization, he does not intend to take any part at present in the proceedings of the Brotherhood.

The proprietors of the Richmond *Whig* have agreed to terminate the existing partnership, and as the owners have become numerous through the death of Col. THOMAS M. BONDURANT, his heirs possessing his interest, they offer that paper for sale as the easiest way to accomplish that end. If not sold previous to Thursday, Nov. 22, it will on that day be offered at auction.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Education last evening, the report of the Finance Committee was presented, showing that the sum of $2,522,000 would be needed the ensuing year for the Department of Public Instruction, including the building of new school-houses, repairs, &c.

Two young men, stock-tenders for the Halladay Stage Company, were murdered by the Indians on the 6th inst. at Chalk Bluffs, a station on the Smoky Hill route, about 100 miles west of Fort Ellsworth. The names of the victims are FRANK KELLY and CHARLES SMITH.

The Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, have received an order from the Russian Government for 100,000 of the Leidley breech-loading gun, which is said to be a far more effective arm than the Prussian needle-gun.

The Houston *Telegraph* announces that a company has been formed for the manufacture of ice in that city, and that when the machinery gets into operation the price will not be more than three cents a pound, probably not more than two.

MARTIN MILMORE has completed a design for a soldiers' monument on Boston Common, to be 80 feet high and surmounted by a statue of peace. The granite statues of the new hall of the Horticultural Society at Boston are the work of Mr. MILMORE.

A man named CHARLES JOHNSON has been sentenced to be hung at Raleigh, N. C., on the 9th prox., for highway robbery on a railroad. An appeal has been taken against the sentence on the ground that a railroad is not a highway.

The telegraphic line from Houston, Texas, direct to New-Orleans, running along the line of the New-Orleans Railroad, is completed and in working order.

Four libel suits have been commenced against the St. Louis *Democrat*, and five against the proprietors of the *Democrat*. The damages are put at $320,000.

Major-Gen. JOHN M. PALMER has been appointed by Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, to the State Trusteeship of the Illinois Central Railroad.

It is reported that the Legislature of Texas is about to establish a new county, to be called Hood County, in honor of Gen. J. B. HOOD.

The North Carolina State election takes place to day.

LOCAL NEWS.

A destructive fire broke out last night, about 10 o'clock, in the building No. 308 West-street, occupied by Messrs. BAXTER & Co., ship chandlers. From thence the flames extended to the cotton warehouse of CYRUS OLMSTEAD, Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-street. These buildings with their contents were totally destroyed, and considerable damage was inflicted upon the buildings adjoining No. 308 West-street, by the falling of the side walls of the same. Owing to the lateness of the hour the losses and insurances could not be definitely ascertained.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, GULIAN VERPLANCK, Esq., in the chair. A donation was made to the Sisters of Charity in acknowledgment of their valuable services, voluntarily rendered during the cholera, on Ward's Island. It was proposed to advance the head-money paid by owners of emigrant vessels from $2 to $3. This was deemed necessary owing to the increasing cost of maintenance.

At an informal meeting of members of the Bar, held yesterday afternoon in the library of the Law Institute, a Committee, consisting of Ex-Judges ALLEN and PIERREPONT, and Messrs. E. W. STOUGHTON, W. F. BARLOW, E. R. ROBINSON, A. O. HALL and Ex-Surrogate BRADFORD, were appointed to arrange for a meeting of the Bench and Bar on Friday next.

The inquest on the body of Policeman HIPWELL, who was shot dead in Williamsburgh a week ago, was continued yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was revealed calculated to throw any new light upon the murder.

The Plymouth Church Sabbath-school (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's) annual festival was held in the church last evening. As is usual on such occasions, the scene was a joyous one, and the whole affair a grand success.

The case of JAMES WRIGHT, charged with stealing $3,545 worth of goods from FREDERICK BOOS, occupied the whole of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Only two witnesses were examined, and the case will be continued to-day.

A Union Republican mass meeting was held last evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Speeches were made by Messrs. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT and S. B. CHITTENDEN, also by Gov. COX, of Ohio, Gen. ASTLEY and others.

The Eureka Club, of Newark, and the Active Club, of New-York, played a match game of base ball at the former place yesterday, in which the Eurekas gained a decided victory, by a score of 44 to 12, in a game of six innings.

Gold left off weak yesterday—148@148¼. The Funds of the United States sold up to 114⅛ for the 1862s. Other descriptions firm. The Railways firm in the morning, but bearish at the close, reversing the order of Tuesday. Money in easy supply.

Breadstuffs were in more demand and generally higher in price, yesterday. Provisions were in less request and heavy. Cotton closed tamely and in favor of buyers. Foreign Merchandise was moderately inquired for. Freights were quiet, with 477 vessels in port.

The South and the Constitutional Amendment.

Our intelligence from the Southern States shows that an effort will be made to array the Southern people against the Constitutional Amendment upon a point of honor. WADE HAMPTON's speech, which we published yesterday morning, was an effort in this direction. Gov. HUMPHREYS' message to the Legislature of Mississippi, of which we gave a full synopsis by telegraph, appeals to the same sentiment and aims to produce the same result. And our correspondents in the South write that the general sentiment of the people is hostile to the Amendment, because they think it is calculated to humiliate and degrade them.

We shall regret it most profoundly, if these efforts should prove successful. Nothing in our judgment could be more disastrous to the whole country, and especially to the Southern States, than such a result. They are sacrificing their substantial interests to a false idea of their own dignity and honor. They are repeating the very mistake which dragged them into the rebellion and overwhelmed them with ruin. WADE HAMPTON is the very last man whose advice they can afford to follow, for he is a type of the very class whose advice betrayed them to their ruin. The Southern people were made to believe, by him and others like him, that their honor was at stake, that they were insulted by the National Government, and that self-respect forbade their submission. They had no injury to complain of; they could point to no tangible and positive wrong they had suffered; but their *honor* would not permit them to submit longer to the control of the National Government. And under this false and fatal advice they plunged into rebellion, with the results they have now so much reason to deplore.

They are in danger of repeating this blunder, with the same disastrous results. They are very likely again to sacrifice their substantial interests to a false idea of "chivalry." WADE HAMPTON, in his speech, longs for the counsel and advice of the Rhetts and the Yanceys and the old leaders of the South, and deplores their loss. Nothing could be more fatal to the South than the return of such men, and such sentiments as theirs, to ascendency. One would think the Southern people had suffered enough at their hands, and that they would now be ready to consult their own interests, their substantial welfare, rather than the passions and resentments which these men always invoked.

WADE HAMPTON insists that immediate restoration to political power was one of the terms on which the South capitulated. He represents the cessation of hostilities, on the part of the South, as having been purchased by negotiation. The surrender of the Southern armies, he says, was the result of a *compact*—the South agreeing to surrender on condition of a full amnesty and instant return to political power in the Union—and he now arraigns the Government for its breach of faith. Nothing could be more utterly unfounded than this pretence—nor could anything be better calculated to arouse the intense hostility of the North than such a claim. The South did not capitulate on conditions of any sort. *It surrendered because it was unable longer to resist.* Its armies could no longer keep the field. They were utterly defeated, and surrendered, as a matter of necessity, without political conditions or terms of any sort. Both GRANT and SHERMAN refused to accept any but an unconditional and absolute surrender; and although both those great leaders granted very liberal and magnanimous terms to the armies in the field, it was not as the price of surrender, nor did they enter into any stipulation as to the political status of the Southern States. If the South press this view of the case, and insist upon political power as having been pledged as the price of surrender, their claim will be repudiated as arrogant and false.

We agree that the Government stands pledged to recognize the Southern States as in the Union; but the pledge was given to the loyal States, and not to those in rebellion. It is due to those who fought the battle of the Union, that the pledge should be redeemed. And if the South had abandoned the contest when these declarations were first made, it would have had a strong claim to immediate recognition and restoration to power. But it scouted and scorned them, and it continued the war just as long as it could keep an army in the field. When it was absolutely and thoroughly conquered, when its armies were defeated and either killed or routed, when it was utterly impossible to continue the war any longer, then, and not till then it surrendered; but it is absurd to claim credit for what it could not help, and demand a reward for laying down its arms after they had been wrested from its hands.

If the Southern people propose to push their claims in the temper evinced, and on the grounds put forth by WADE HAMPTON in the speech referred to, they will find their contest hopeless. No such claims will be conceded for a moment. Their complaints of a breach of faith are utterly without foundation. Their surrender was absolute and unconditional; and whatever rights may be theirs in the General Government, come from the restrictions imposed upon that Government by the Constitution, and not from any terms or conditions stipulated as the price of their surrender. They can gain nothing by pressing claims on that ground. They will only arouse the indignation and resentment of the people of the North by so doing, and confirm their distrust of the spirit and temper of the Southern people. They can have no worse advisers than those who appeal to a false sense of honor, and strive to make them believe that they have been cheated and betrayed by the leaders of the armies to whom their surrender was made.

Sound Doctrine.

We are glad to find the Albany *Journal* inculcating views like these:

> "It is not essential to the integrity or the perpetuity of our institutions, that gallows-trees shall be erected for traitors. Deep and unparalleled though their guilt has been, the deluded Southern masses have already suffered fearful consequences as the penalty. They are our countrymen. If we are not to have a state of internecine strife which will make us contemptible among the peoples of the earth, they must be brought back to their allegiance under circumstances which will render certain their continuance in its duties. We of New-York and they of South Carolina must love one flag and labor for the success of a common policy. This cannot be, if we employ our resources to crush, impoverish and destroy, where we have already vanquished. Therefore the wise judgment of the nation pronounces for mercy, and suspends the application of outraged law that it may approve the sentiments of reviving brotherhood. It proposes to build, not the scaffold, but the school-house. It unrolls before them, not the fearful scroll of the death warrant, but the enlightening broadside of an amended and liberalized Constitution. It points out to them acres of unnamed graves, ruined cities, impoverished hamlets, desolated farms, weeping widows, starving orphans, hosts of maimed and crippled ones, and says: 'Behold your work.' And then it summons them, by every consideration which can appeal to manhood, or stimulate honorable action, to atone for the dark and bloody Past by making the Future bright and lustrous. If we are to reconstruct in one harmonious establishment the jarring and discordant fragments of a free Republic—if we are not to have in the South a Poland or a Mexico—we must teach these people that their highest dignity and their best welfare will be promoted by fealty to the Federal Constitution and laws. We have already shown that we are strong. Now we have opportunity to prove that we can be grand."

This is the teaching of common sense as well as common humanity, and we believe that it harmonizes with the sentiments of the great majority of the Northern people. It may suit demagogues to court the applause of mobs by advocating an era of hanging and confiscation. BUTLER may hope to hide his wretched military career by proposing bloody punishment for rebel leaders. BROWNLOW may gratify his fiendish malignity by threatening to inflict destruction upon entire communities. And ambitious orators, who would atone for the lack of better qualities by cultivating a fondness for extravagant language, may deem demands for vengeance a sure road to oratorical effect. But the Northern people are not vindictive toward the South. They were determined, unyielding, while the war lasted; but with its termination came an end to bitterness of feeling. This is especially true of the real soldiers of the North, who are now as ready to forgive as formerly they were to fight.

The wisdom of the course commended by the *Journal* is equally apparent. If the Union is ever to be restored in deed and in truth, kindly personal relations must be reëstablished between the sections. Time may be necessary to obliterate remembrance of the strife among a people whose losses and sufferings have been as great as those of the South. The armed assertion of the supreme authority of the Union, and the exaction of conditions essential to its future safety, are circumstances which the South cannot be expected to contemplate with pleasure. These, however, are reasons why the North should now be magnanimous, and, as far as possible, conciliatory. Having control of the Government, it can well afford to be generous to those who have no means of resisting its authority. And, inasmuch as we have decided that the Southern people shall be brothers and fellow-citizens, our plain duty is to make the relationship more than nominal. No better beginning can be had than the repudiation of all talk of wholesale hanging or of confiscation as a penalty for treason. And we cannot more rationally try to reconcile the South to the unpleasant but just and inevitable amendment, than by cultivating amicable feelings, and so infusing vitality into the Union.

Much of the antipathy of the South to the Amendment appears to spring from a vague apprehension that other and yet more unpalatable conditions are held in reserve, to be pressed when this shall be disposed of. The feeling is not unnatural, though in our judgment groundless. We shall do something toward removing it when we convince the Southern people that next to the desire for guarantees of national peace and strength is the desire for what Mr. BEECHER terms "the reëstablishment of good will and cordiality among alienated citizens," and "the revival of the sentiment of unity in national life."

GOV. SEYMOUR'S OPINIONS.—The telegraph announced a few days since that Gov. SEYMOUR had expressed himself at St. Paul in favor of the Republican policy of reconstruction, and even of negro suffrage. We copy from the St. Paul *Press* a more full and explicit statement on this subject. It is alleged that in private conversation Gov. SEYMOUR made no secret of his opinions to this effect.

The South and the Freedmen.

The bombast and arrogance of WADE HAMPTON have one redeeming feature. Insulting to the North, and inimical to the South by reason of the absurd pretensions he urges in its behalf, he is yet kind and sensible in his allusions to the negro. He accepts emancipation as a fact which the South has neither ability nor desire to reverse, pays a just tribute to the fidelity of the colored people during the war, and dwells upon their claim to kind and considerate treatment in their new relation. His words convey a tribute to the goodness and improveability of the freedman, which the recent legislation of South Carolina seems to verify and indorse.

> "As a slave, he was faithful to us; as a freeman, let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, justly, kindly, and my word for it he will reciprocate your kindness, clinging to his old home, his own country and his former masters. If you wish to see him contented, industrious, useful, aid him in his effort to elevate himself in the scale of civilization, and thus fit him not only to enjoy the blessings of freedom, but to appreciate its duties."

It might be suggested that the race which has proved itself worthy of the treatment which HAMPTON counsels, might be intrusted with the franchise quite as safely as the "poor whites." But we will not press the point too closely. South Carolina has stepped so far ahead of her sister States in legislating for the negro, that her own idea of right may be expected to dictate further concessions, if the results of emancipation be as creditable to the negro as WADE HAMPTON evidently considers probable.

Again, in Mississippi, there are signs of progress on this subject. Gov. HUMPHREYS, like the irate Carolinian, shakes off the nonsense in which he indulges with regard to the Amendment, when he comes to the civil rights of the negroes. His message to the Legislature, as telegraphed to the TIMES, contains these sentences:

> "While the Civil Rights Bill cannot be received as a rule for your guidance, the interests of the white race will be subserved by the relaxation of the rigidity of our laws, which, in order to guard society against threatening evils, was rendered necessary. Public justice to both races demands the admission of negro testimony in all cases brought before the civil and criminal Courts. Now that the negro has shown a confiding and friendly disposition toward the white race, and a desire to engage in the pursuits of honest labor, justice and honor demand of us full protection to his person and property, real and personal. Firearms are not essential to his protection of property or his happiness, and society should be guarded by requiring him to procure a license to carry them—a privilege he can always secure, where his character for good conduct and honesty is known."

This is not up to the South Carolina standard, but for Mississippi it is nevertheless a noteworthy advance. The attempt theoretically to nullify the Civil Rights Act is on a par with the Governor's reasoning against the Amendment; but the suggestion that negro testimony should be admitted in the Courts, and the declaration that the negro has since his emancipation established his title to full protection and right in the eye of the civil law, show that even in Mississippi the relations of the two races are being peacefully and equitably adjusted.

Experience seems, then, to sustain the view, that having by law secured to the freedman a perfect civil *status* before the law, the rest may safely be left to the South. Its sense of interest will stimulate its sense of duty, and the two combined will by and bye secure for the negro all that his judicious friends can reasonably expect. Outside clamor may hinder, but it can hardly hasten the change.

The Situation in Europe.

The approaching election invites so much of the attention of our people, that few pay much regard to European affairs at the present time. Still the political complexion of Europe cannot be without influence upon political movements here.

The Emperor NAPOLEON's late circular dispatch of September 16, cast a roseate shade over everything mentioned in it. He described the situation in the most pacific terms that could be thought of, as if the millenium of peace had actually dawned and the wolf and the lamb were about lying down together.

Of course there was—as there always is—a hitch, or rather incongruity in so readable a word-picture. The prospect of perpetual peace was somewhat dimmed by the announcement that it was necessary to increase the military strength and efficiency of France. Peace cannot be fully assured while an increased army is called for for the better defence of the country, so people began to think and soon to talk. *Si vis pacem, para bellum*, was an old maxim of the Romans, and it is barely possible that modern Cesarism may have adopted it. But a German wit, speaking of NAPOLEON's celebrated saying, "*L'Empire c'est la paix*," insists that it must have been a misprint and that it ought to be spelled, *L'Empire c'est l'épée*—"The Empire is *the sword*."

The German may be right after all. It was the sword that made NAPOLEON Emperor. The sword has kept him thus long on his throne. The sword increased his power and made him for a time the "arbiter of Europe." And he feels well enough that, owing all to the sword, his dynasty can be prolonged only by the sword.

An efficient army of a million devoted men is an instrument in the hands of a stubborn potentate, powerful enough to overawe almost any combination that dissatisfied communities might enter into.

The general situation in Europe, notwithstanding the rosewater coloring of LAVALETTE, or rather of his master, is certainly dismal enough.

Germany, just emerged from a war, short, sharp and decisive, has not yet settled down into the repose of peace, though it has come back to its *forms*. It does not at all like the peace which has resulted from the war, but the wishes of the people in the several sections of the Fatherland are as yet widely diverging and rather indistinct. When we spoke at some length the other day of the reorganization of the Prussian monarchy, we referred at some length to the difficulties that King WILLIAM has to encounter in his enterprise. But in Southern Germany the troubles are still greater, the political cauldron is boiling over in every section of the country, and disaffection, with the existing condition of States and Provinces, is daily surging up to the surface.

LOUIS BLANC once epigrammatically said that Germany is destined to be Prussian or Democratic. The Fatherland is now in the very throes of labor, working out its own immediate future. *Prussians*, the Bavarians and Wurtembergers will never be; and in these States the little leaven of democracy is now gradually but surely leavening the whole lump of the people. It is, then, the question whether dislike to Prussian annexation will prepare those that have been forcibly absorbed to grant a willing ear to democratic doctrines in preference to a continuance of the detested Prussian rule. In Nassau, for instance, in some portions of Hanover, and even of Electoral-Hesse, scattered over Schleswig and Holstein, outspoken in the City of Frankfort, and never totally eradicated in the Rhenish Provinces, democracy has a fair field for a successful propaganda; and when such influential journals as the *Schwäbische Merkur* and the Augsburg *Gazette* begin to talk of a democracy as the possible future of Germany, we must confess that the late war did not all result in the complete pacification of the Fatherland.

Austria is in a very bad state also. At first it appeared as if she might perceive the unnaturalness of her former position, and not only adapt her institutions to the necessities of modern times and the just and moderate demands of her people, but also seek new glory and strength by following in her policy the course of the Daunbe, and carry the banner of Western civilization among the half barbarous hordes of the Turkish Provinces. But it seems that the proverbial haughtiness of the HAPSBURGS—their pride, stubberness and, in many cases, stolid stupidity, survive in all their wonted proportions in the person of the present Emperor.

Immediately after the peace negotiations commenced at Nicolsburg, negotiations were also opened by the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna with the leading minds of the Hungarian kingdom, and it was copiously reported and fully credited that a final understanding had been come to; that an independent Hungarian Ministry, responsible only to the Hungarian Diet, should be appointed, and that many of the important reforms, particularly the electoral laws of 1848, should be revived. This understanding, upon these conditions, seems to have been formally arrived at; but, for no reason then known, the Emperor hesitated to carry it into effect. Now, however, his reasons are made fully apparent. The old policy of METTERNICH—of using one nationality of the Empire to oppress another—is apparently to be revived. The Sclavonians, undoubtedly at the instigation of the Vienna Government, have recently held a mass meeting at Nagy Becskerek, where they protested against the granting to the Hungarians of any supremacy in the kingdom, and claimed themselves local autonomy for their own nationality. The like protest came from the Galicians, and the Emperor's Government immediately acceded to it and appointed Count GOLUCHOWSKY, an ardent Sclavonian, to the post of Governor-General of the Kingdom. Of course this created great dissatisfaction among all the other nationalities.

Thus we see that the Emperor of Austria's throne is just now placed on hot coals, and it would take but a slight breeze to fan them into a destructive flame. Whether that breeze will come from the East, from among the Provinces of the Ottoman Empire, or from subjects of Austria themselves, or from some other point of the compass, the future will determine.

The English Social Science Association—An International Code.

One of the prominent subjects brought before the English Social Science Association, at their late meeting, was that of the necessity for an international code, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of this City, being the essayist on the occasion. There are very many and grave reasons why the whole subject should receive the attention of jurists both here and abroad, for there are constantly arising questions on which the laws of nations conflict, even sometimes to the extent of causing much political embarrassment. The mutual rights of aliens and citizens, the rights of authors, of the holders of patents, the *status* of criminals, the various and complicated transactions in money and merchandise, the control of the mercantile marine, the various regulations of ports and harbors, are matters in which nations may be mutual teachers and helpers, and an international rule of settling them would go a long way toward cementing the friendships of various peoples.

The most difficult questions which have arisen between this country and Great Britain have been those upon which an international code could render discussion unnecessary. Of these, the violations of neutral obligations have created irritation which it will take long years to allay. Not that we have failed to carry out the true spirit of neutrality, but that England has, feeling sympathy with a cause destined in the opinion of all but the willfully blind to be a "lost cause," sheltered herself behind laws which were apparently designed to be broken or held intact, just as might happen to suit the feelings of the hour.

Mr. FIELD enters into an inquiry going still further than that upon neutrality. He thinks that the prevention of war itself might fall within the scope of such a code, or at least that the Governments of England and America might appoint a Commission to discuss an anti-war treaty between the two countries. This, however, seems to be going a little too fast. If there were no injustice committed by the one against the other there would be no war, and there is, moreover, always existing a Commission, self-constituted, and formed of public opinion, whose aim is to prevent unnecessary war at any time. Besides, the first thing to be done is to repent, and as we claim to be the injured party we have a right to say that England must repent for what she has done to us. The next thing is to make restitution—to repair damages to those interests which have suffered. Then may come in an international code as a text for the future, and a commission which shall desire its sincere and friendly enforcement.

Granted the Commission and the code to be existing, there must be something more. There must be mutual good faith and honest purpose. Failing this there would be ground of dispute in every clause, and a loophole for evasion in every sentence. If there exist this honesty and good faith all would in fact be peaceable, even as the law stands at present. But what would have happened before this if we had carried matters with as great a disregard for mutual obligations as did our English friends? Nay, had it not been for the knowledge on our part that the great mass of striving, toiling artisans were with us, that the foremost and clearest thinkers were with us, what would have been the attitude of the two nations now? Would it be one of peace or of war?

Nevertheless, Mr. FIELD has done some service, for every discussion which throws light upon what ought to constitute national good faith, and upon the means of national mutual aid in the advancement of civilization, is a step toward the realization of better times, more advanced views, and a practice based upon clearer ideas of Christianity than those which govern too many rulers and statesmen at the present day.

Our City Government.

We commence in this morning's TIMES the publication of an article from the *North American Review* upon the corruptions of our City Government, and the various modes by which the public treasury is plundered and the interests of the people remorselessly sacrificed to the greed of a horde of unprincipled and unscrupulous robbers. The article is the result of careful personal examination, and is written in a style which adds to its intrinsic interest.

We believe it to be universally conceded by those who have given the subject any attention that the Government of the City of New-York is the most utterly corrupt, inefficient and disgraceful to be found in the world. It is not simply that it costs the most, but the people receive the least in return. There is no branch of it which is not a disgrace to its rulers. The streets are filthy; the pavements are wretched; the public accommodations of all sorts utterly inadequate to the public wants; jobbery, favoritism, and open robbery characterize every department. No public enterprise can secure attention or favor but by the most shameless bribery. Men seek office in the City Government avowedly for the opportunities offered for money-making; and as a matter of course the offices are filled by the most reckless and irresponsible class of our citizens. Everything that is done is done with a view to private profit; and scores and hundreds of office-holders, receiving nominally small salaries for their services, grow rich on the plunder of the public.

The article referred to details in a clear and direct style some of the more obvious methods in which this robbery is practiced, and gives the public a glimpse of the manner in which their business is conducted. The *exposé* is of course only partial and superficial, but it throws some light, nevertheless, upon proceedings of which our own people know but little. In the hope that the article may help direct the attention of our citizens to this subject, which deserves the most careful attention, we shall continue its publication as our available space may serve.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE LIBERATION OF IRELAND.—Every one that wishes well to the cause of freedom and progress, desires to see Ireland freed from the intolerable outrage of the existing established Church, and the grinding burdens which the land system imposes upon the peasantry. But very few soberly disposed persons see that the Fenian movement, even now in its present ripened state, is compassing *anything at all* in the way of practical, patriotic effort, or even the semblance thereof. We have taken occasion to speak frankly on this subject. Will our Fenian friends oblige us by looking over the history of their association for the last twelve months, and candidly say whether we took too low a view of the force and character of the movement? They will find that about the only journal that thought enough of the cause of Ireland to tell them ugly truths was the NEW-YORK TIMES. Other newspapers, in the height of the "Moffat Mansion" prosperity, flattered them—some because their publishers had Fenian funds in keeping; others because they were eager for a new filibustering sensation—not one, we venture to say, from any sincere desire to see the wrongs of Ireland redressed. Now—to-day—among all these newspaper cowards, flatterers and sensation mongers, how many are so poor as to do reverence to the Fenian cause? Here is the leading Radical journal (whose proprietors have had charge of Fenian moneys) giving prominence and emphasis in its columns to the statement of a member of the English Parliament—its correspondent—to the effect that *native* Americans alone are to be trusted in the settlement of American affairs. Here is the leading facetious journal treating STEPHENS, SWEENY, MAHONEY & Co., as visionaries and imposters. And in every case, so far as we have witnessed, where unscrupulous journalists among us formerly made the cause of Fenianism the cause of Ireland, they treat it to-day either with indifference or with ridicule. Mr. STEPHENS, we notice, is still collecting, or attempting to collect, moneys—whatever he can get—in Western cities. We are unwilling to say that this is dishonest. And yet Mr. STEVENS is too intelligent a man not to know that when he pledges himself to subscribers to revolutionize Ireland by means of a liberating army before the end of the present year, he is getting money from poor, industrious and honest Irish-Americans, under pretences which *must prove* to be false. His schemes may not be so utterly wild as those of the border filibusters, but his chances of success are certainly no better than theirs. If he is an Irish reformer, let him work with those liberals among his countrymen at home who have set about agitating for an immediate and practical and radical amendment of existing imperial laws relating to Ireland. Agitate for the abolition of the Established Church, and for an equitable tenant law. Other needed reforms will follow more speedily than the best Irish reformer dreams of.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES IN LONDON—A CORRECTION.—In the London telegram of the 16th inst., furnished to the Associated Press, by its agent, the quotation of United States 5-20s of 68¼ should have been noted as ex the November three per cent. coupon. The dealings at the London Stock Exchange involve mid-monthly settlements. The transactions in United States 5-20s in that market on Monday, the 15th inst., on the basis of 70¼, were the latest that could have taken place before the customary detachment from the bonds of the November coupons for transmission to this city to enable the correspondents of foreign holders here to collect the half-yearly coin interest. The London figures of Tuesday (68¼) having been made ex-coupon, were equal to 71¼, or an advance of ¾ of 1 per cent., instead of a decline of 2¼ per cent., as compared with the quotations of the 15th inst. The distinction was clearly made in private telegrams of Tuesday, as it should have been by the reporter for the press, in his despatch. London advices of yesterday to leading local dealers made the opening figures for the bonds 69, ex-coupon, or equal to an advance of 1¼ per cent. on Monday's rates.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.—We observe that, pending the political restoration of the South, there are in various directions vigorous efforts to realize the fact that there is a great field of enterprise open to it in connection with the products of Southern soil and Southern mines. In Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, manufactories are being erected or improved, and there is considerable importation of machinery for manufacturing purposes. The process will go on as fast as capitalists can be found who appreciate the really brilliant opportunities of the situation. And in a few years may be seen an era of prosperity which would have been impossible during the existence of slavery. There are such a number of natural advantages which the South possesses in the fruitfulness of her soil, the richness of her mineral products, and her magnificent harbors, that enterprise alone is needed to create great wealth in many sections, and that to an extent hitherto unknown.

A CAUTION.—Although the cholera appears to have virtually left this City, and the Health officers have been reduced in number, the precautions which sensible people have taken throughout the Summer should not be relaxed. There are still violent outbreaks in Europe, and the disease may be brought thence by any ship; and there can besides be little doubt that it would even now be possible for cholera to follow any gross infraction of the laws of health. It is too soon to exult or even to feel quite safe.

WHAT MEAT TO EAT.—One reason for the high price of beef has been that many people have for several months not cared to eat veal, or pork—we mean quite irrespectively of the "out of season" slackening usual every year. Now, there may be a change, and with a better variety the market may tend to a fall. We wonder what would be the effect if the whole City ate pork for just one week. Perhaps the price of a steak might come within reason for a day or two.

The Quebec Fire.

A correspondent suggests, and we think very properly, that "the calamity which has befallen the city of Quebec, making about 18,000 people homeless, should give us an opportunity to show that the reciprocity treaty of *humanity* does exist yet." The people of the Provinces have shown this by liberally contributing toward the sufferers in Portland. If we remember rightly, they gave more in proportion to the population than New-York. Let us follow their example. The Chamber of Commerce will probably take the matter in hand and solicit subscriptions from our citizens. No time should be lost, as the Winter in the latitude of Quebec is already at hand.

A Raid on Matamoras.

A correspondent at Brownsville, Texas, sends to the Press of this City a long account of an attempt made to capture the City of Matamoras by the "American Corps," enlisted, we presume, in the Juarez service, under Gen. FORD, assisted by the gunboat *Chinaco*, Capt. OSBORN, formerly a ship-news reporter in this City. The object of the attack was to release Gen. TAPIA, Governor of Tamaulipas, who was a prisoner in the hands of Col. CANALES, and to seize the Treasury. There were about 200 of the attacking force. The gunboat was driven by a storm upon the Mexican bank, where she lay long enough for the land troops to rush aboard, all gloriously drunk, and they seem to have had a sharp fight among themselves. The *Chinaco* finally reached the American shore, and was surrendered to Gen. BROWN, who commands the United States troops, and who also took possession of the arms of the "American Corps." In some mysterious manner Gen. TAPIA was released. The story is not worth publishing in full.

Amusements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—It is not often possible to witness so good a piece as BOUCICAULT's version of the "Cricket on the Hearth," called "Dot" out of compliment to Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, whose *petite* figure justified the use of the word. It is even more rarely our privilege to watch an impersonation of the principal character so touching and beautiful as that given to us by Mr. JEFFERSON. The poor old toymaker is fairly placed before us, with his large heart—beaten and abused by his employer, yet cheerful with the purpose of making his blind daughter happy, and of surrounding her with a little world of fiction; struggling against adversity with the simplicity of true affection and the resolution of self-sacrifice; and compelled at length to find all his purpose destroyed by the brutality of the man he has made a hero. This character, unique in literature as in the drama, is presented by Mr. JEFFERSON with inexpressible pathos, and yet without the faintest affectation of sentimentality. The cheerful tenderness of the doll-maker's nature is presented in touches that are worthy of DICKENS himself. Nothing indeed can excel the perfection with which Mr. JEFFERSON reproduces the delicate touches of this most beautiful sketch. It is a performance which the entire community should witness, being, we are persuaded, without a parallel on the stage.

The whole interest of the piece centres on *Caleb* and his blind daughter *Bertha*. Mr. JEFFERSON was fortunate in being supported by Miss BLANCHE GRAY, a young lady whose appearance and voice are touchingly suggestive of the original character. We have no recollection of ever having seen the part better performed. Miss GRAY is a recent addition to the company, and will speedily become a favorite with the public. The scene of the third act where her heartbroken father dis-illusionizes her, and she learns for the first time the bitter truth, could not have been better. Miss CARSON was rather a large-sized *Dot*, but acted with discretion. Miss TELBIN's *May Fielding* was somewhat faint. The lady seems to be new to the stage. She is young and well favored, and with study may succeed. Mr. CHAS. VANDENHOFF was a deep-chested *Perrybingle*, and Mr. STODDART was, as usual, excellent as *Tackleton*. The piece being every way successful, it will, we hope, be repeated for many nights.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The performance of "Les Diamants de la Couronne" attracted a fine audience to this establishment on Tuesday evening, and the representation, although by no means strong, gave general satisfaction. The members of the company, considered individually, are neither first nor second-class, but collectively they present an agreeable *ensemble*, and are completely up in their work. As a rule, too, they act with spirit. These characteristics are very essential in comic opera, and to them must be ascribed what success the enterprise has as yet achieved. AUBER's sparkling and beautiful opera is well known to the public. The melodies are trenchant and graceful; the concerted pieces ingenious in construction, and always effective. We might add that the drama itself is picturesque, but so little attention is paid to scenery and stage effect at the French Theatre, that merit of situation is entirely thrown away. It takes time to stock a new theatre with scenery, even where the will is good. To-night "Le Toreador," opera bouffe in two acts, music by M. ADOLPHE ADAM, will be produced for the first time in New-York. It will be preceded by "Le Maître de Chapelle," an amusing one-act operetta by PAER.

SYMPHONY SOIREE.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' third season of symphony *soirées* commences at Irving Hall on Saturday evening next. The programme is of course interesting and important. The principal instrumental pieces will be rendered by an orchestra of seventy performers. They—the pieces—are "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," new, by WAGNER; the concerto in G for piano and orchestra, by BEETHOVEN, piano part played by Mr. WM. MASON, and SCHUBERT's grand symphony in C. Miss ANTONIA HENNE, of whom report speaks in the highest terms, is the vocalist. After the present *soirée* the concerts will take place at STEINWAY's new Music Hall, which we are glad to notice is announced as ready for opening on Monday week.

Personal.

Miss KATE JOSEPHINE BATEMAN, the well-known actress, who suddenly gave up her theatrical engagements after the late brief season at Niblo's, was married on Saturday last at St. Luke's Church, in Brooklyn, to GEORGE CROWE, M. D., a young physician of London. We presume this may be construed into a farewell to the stage.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

It is possible that my statement made in this morning's TIMES concerning the withdrawal of Secretary STANTON from the Cabinet, and his appointment as Minister to Spain, may be denied in certain quarters. No one competent to speak on the subject has authorized such denial, and I reassert the truth of the statement. Rumors of the Secretary's resignation have been chronic for months, but they have not found circulation in these dispatches. It has only now become a fact.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT ON THE FREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA.

Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has transmitted to Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, a report of the condition of the freedmen in Louisiana for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1866. The General states the prospects of the cotton crop are gloomy, the continued and heavy rains of August and the early part of September, together with the appearance of the army or cotton worm in many portions of the State, having seriously affected the interests, not only of the freedmen, but of the entire population of the State. Many employers, whose entire crops have been destroyed, will not be able to pay their employes, and there appears to be a general desire to get rid of the responsibility of any longer maintaining the employes, every pretext being sought for discharging them. Many of the freedmen, who engaged to work for a share of the crops, will be left not only destitute of the means of support during the coming Winter, but will be in debt to the owners of lands for supplies advanced to them during the Summer. Complaints are frequent that the freedmen, after having labored faithfully from the date of their contracts, Jan. 1, 1866, until the crop was ready to harvest, are being discharged and driven away, ostensibly on the ground of having been insolent. There are frequent reports of cruelty to the freedmen, particularly in the northwestern parishes, where men go through the country at night disguised, and take the freedmen from their houses and whip and otherwise maltreat them. Homicides are frequent in some localities. Sometimes they are investigated by a Coroner's jury, which justifies the act in some instances, and releases the perpetrator. In other cases, when the proof comes to the knowledge of the agent of the Bureau, the parties are held to bail in a nominal sum; but the trial of a white man for the killing of a freedman can, in the existing state of society in the State, be nothing more or less than a farce. The total suspension of the issue of rations will cause much distress among the limited class of people in the State—the wives and children of those men who entered the service of the United States after the capture of New Orleans and who were killed or have since died. In all the charitable appropriations by the parish authorities these persons are excluded; and it is not seen how they can support themselves without aid from the Bureau. The location of homesteads by the freedmen is progressing favorably; but it is questionable whether the freedmen will be allowed to remain peaceably upon the lands. The contract system, as adopted by the Bureau in the State, has proved to be well adapted to the interests of both planters and freedmen.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Impatience is manifested in some quarters as to the alleged tardiness and inactivity of the State Department in the treatment of the Mexican question and the demand for the adjustment of the Alabama claims. I have authority for saying that in a few days an official showing of the policy of the Government in the disposition of these matters will be promulgated. Mexican affairs are assuming definite shape, and the controversy with the British Government relative to the Alabama claims will be urged to a speedy and determinate conclusion.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

There have been intimations in newspapers and political circles that the President will probably modify his restoration policy and recommend the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, but there is no reliable authority for the statement.

A LETTER ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A letter from a distinguished officer of the army, discussing the political situation, has been received here. His opinions are regarded with extraordinary respect and interest by the whole people of the North. This letter will be promulgated in a few days.

THE FIRST INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Hon. THOS. SPOONER, late Collector of the First Internal Revenue District of Ohio, has arrived here, and is urged for the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of the present incumbent of that office, Hon. E. A. ROLLINS. The grounds upon which this appointment is urged are purely political. It is admitted by all that there is no objection to Mr. ROLLINS on the score of either integrity, ability or efficiency. Mr. SPOONER comes powerfully backed by New-York and Ohio men.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President made the following appointments today: Robert S. Chilton, of District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Emigration in the State Department. To be Postmasters in Massachusetts, Charles B. Hall, Sandwich; Thos. H. Hopkins, Orleans; B. F. Hutchinson, Provincetown; Henry Jones, Falmouth; S. A. Howland, West Barnstable. Illinois—Henry G. Challis, Odell. Ohio—Jacob Vogle, Miamisburgh; Clemens Leaf, Penysburgh. Delaware—Aaron W. Bell, Milford. Vermont—Ephraim Wilcox, Westminster; Geo. C. Oakes, Jericho; Wm. Terrill, Underhill; J. G. Butterfield, Saxton River.

The following Internal Revenue appointments have just been made: ELIJAH SIMMERLY, Collector, First Tennessee District; JOS. RAMSEY, Collector, and ABNER A. STEELE, Assessor, Fourth Tennessee District; THOS. H. KEESEE, Collector, and G. C. BREED, Assessor, Sixth Tennessee District; H. T. BLANTON, Collector, JOS. H. TRAVIS, Assessor, Seventh Tennessee District; GEORGE W. BERRY, Collector, Fifth District, Maine; RUFUS C. SWOPE, Collector, Sixteenth District, Pennsylvania.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources exclusively up to this date amount to over $115,500,000, which is in excess of $1,000,000 per diem from the beginning of the present fiscal year, namely, the 1st of July. It is believed that the income from this source will reach to nearly the same figures as those of last year, which will be largely in excess of the amount estimated and required, leaving a heavy surplus to be appropriated to the liquidation of the national debt.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

In regard to the appointments in the regular army, it is understood that the list of Captains in the line is now about complete, and that the entire list of line officers will soon be finished.

THE NEWARK POSTMASTER.

The confusion about the Newark, N. J., Postmaster arises from these facts, viz.: Gen. E. A. CARMAN, after having been nominated and rejected for Assessor of Internal Revenue, was nominated and confirmed as Postmaster, but his commission, for certain reasons, was withheld. A short time since Dr. J. J. CRAVEN was appointed in his stead, but, owing to the similarity of names, the commission was forwarded to Gen. CARMAN instead of Dr. CRAVEN. It has been recalled, and Dr. CRAVEN will be the Postmaster. He will be remembered as the ostensible author of the *Prison Life of Jeff. Davis.*

SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES.

Under the supervision of the Quartermasters' Department ground is being inclosed at Point Lookout for two cemeteries for the interment of the remains of the rebel soldiers who died at that place during the war, and one for the remains of the Union soldiers. At Culpepper Court-house, Va., a cemetery is being located for the interment of the remains of all the Union soldiers who fell South of the Rappahannock and North of Gordonsville, including those who were killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

United States bonds were issued yesterday to the Eastern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to the amount of $400,000, the fifth section of twenty-five miles in length having been completed and all the requirements of the law complied with, which fact entitles the division to $16,000 a mile.

BASE BALL.

The Keystone Club played a match game this afternoon with the Union Club of Washington, which resulted in favor of the former Club, the score being for the Keystones 27, and for the Unions 20. Several thousand persons witnessed the sport. The playing of the Keystones was not up to their usual mark, owing to their fatigue from yesterday, when they were beaten by the Nationals of this city. They express themselves much gratified by the hospitalities extended, being entertained to-night by the Unions, as they were last night by the Nationals, with a banquet. The Keystones play the Jefferson Club of Washington to-morrow, and return home the following morning.

COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION.

ROBERT E. CHILTON, of the State Department, has been appointed Commissioner of Emigration in place of HORACE N. CONGER.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Seymour's Opinion on the Reconstruction and the Constitutional Amendment.

From the St. Paul Press, Oct. 13.

* * Gov. SEYMOUR was urgently requested to address the Democracy at this place, and he refused to do so. Gov. SEYMOUR regards the whole Johnson movement and JOHNSON himself as humbugs, and the Philadelphia Convention as a farce and a swindle. He made no secret of his opinion while here, that no Democrat can subscribe to the Philadelphia Platform without stultification, or without convicting himself of treason and disloyalty in all his past course. Still less did he make any secret of his conviction that the Republican Party were bound to prevail by an immense majority in New-York and every Northern State. Moreover, Gov. SEYMOUR declared, in the presence of several prominent gentlemen in this city, that he knew, of his own knowledge, that the most prominent and influential statesmen of the South were in favor of negro suffrage, and he himself was in favor of it. He further stated that he was in favor of the Constitutional Amendment as a basis of restoration, that the South and the country ought to accept it, and that prominent Southern men were willing to accept it as a basis of restoration. This fact was stated publicly by Mr. HEARD, in his recent speech. Upon what grounds Gov. SEYMOUR places his present advocacy of negro suffrage we do not know; but the fact stated by him that the best men of the South were rapidly coming over to the Republican policy of reconstruction, is very significant. From the general tendency of Gov. SEYMOUR's conversation in this city, it was inferred to be his present conviction that the mission of the Democratic Party had ended with the twin heresies upon which it was founded—Slavery and Secession; that new ideas were now to prevail, and that there was no use in trying to kick against the pricks. On his way home, Gov. SEYMOUR did make a little speech at Winona in response to a very urgent Democratic call; and in this little speech he said not one word in favor of JOHNSON or his policy, but confined himself to a few vague generalities which were so unsatisfactory to his Democratic hearers that they went away with a general feeling that he was not with the Democracy in its present dirt-eating attitude.

Convention in East Tennessee.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rhea County, held on Monday, Oct. 1, participated in by a large number of prominent and influential citizens, J. P. DARWIN was made President, Dr. B. K. MYNATT, Vice-President, and T. M. BURKETT and S. J. FRAZIER, Esqs., Secretaries. The following resolutions, together with the declaration of principles pronounced by the National Union Convention, at Philadelphia, were unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the Convention:

1. That we do most cordially and earnestly approve and adopt the declaration of principles pronounced by the able and patriotic Convention held in the City of Philadelphia on the 14th day of August last, composed, as it was, of delegates representing all the States and Territories of our great nation, who, in point of character and intellect, were equal, if not superior, to any body of the same number of men ever assembled on this Continent.

2. That the charge that the life, liberty or property of Northern men, or Southern loyalists, is unsafe or unprotected in the State of Tennessee, is a vile slander that could only have emanated from the fears of fire-side heroes or corrupt machinations of office-holders grown desperate at the loss of place and power.

In response to an invitation, Gen. JAMES SPEAR, of Pikeville, Tenn., addressed the meeting, asserting the inseparable connection of the thirty-six States in the great Union, and defending the Constitution against the Radical disintegration theory as effectually in logic as he did in the field against the hosts of the rebellion during the late civil war.

A Case in Kentucky Under the Civil Rights Bill—Negro Witnesses.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Louisville, last week, RHODES, STEWART, and VICKERS *alias* Texas, were arraigned on an indictment for robbing two negroes, THOMAS and STEPHEN SCOTT, in Nelson county, last Summer. The complainants and three other negroes, NANCY and ELIZABETH TALBOT, and DAVID BEELER, appeared against the accused. The attorneys for the defendants objected to the admission of the testimony of the negroes, on the ground that the civil rights act was inapplicable to the State of Kentucky, and that under the laws of the Commonweath free colored persons were incompetent witnesses. This objection was overruled by Judge BALLARD, but he said he would pronounce no opinion upon the validity or invalidity of the Congressional act under which the cause came up for trial, until the testimony and arguments had been fully heard; that the evidence of the negroes must be submitted to the jury, and that, in their determination of the case, they must regard the civil rights bill as a valid law of the land.

Political Items.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has been sued by four indignant Secessionists for $25,000 each for slander—a pamphlet having been issued from the *Democrat* job office containing the names of 8,000 persons disfranchised under the new Constitution, some for being rebels in arms, some for getting out foreign protection papers, some for running away from the draft, &c. The list was once called a roll of honor by all the rebel sympathizers in the city.

The Young Men's Conservative Club, of Orange, N. J., have adopted resolutions refusing to recognize the nomination of ANDREW J. ROGERS for Congress, and requesting that "the convention be recalled and a candidate nominated in whom the Democracy have confidence, and to whom they may, consistent with their principles, give their support."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Tuesday evening thus sums up the result in Pennsylvania:

	Geary.	Clymer.
Thirty-seven counties, official, in full	224,581	215,313
Twenty-nine counties, majorities	19,047	11,238
	243,628	226,551

Probable majority for Geary.................17,077

The official returns from various counties in Indiana will probably bring the Republican majority on the State ticket up to 14,000. It was ahead of the Congressional vote in the Fifth, Eighth and Tenth Districts.

Hon. JOHN B. WEEMS, Secretary of the Senate of Georgia, has given notice that the General Assembly will meet on Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* states that HUGH S. WALSH and Ex-Gov. SHANNON are the Democratic candidates for United States Senators from Kansas.

Major MARION O. VAN HORN rode through on horseback from Huntsville, Ala., to Delaware, in Ohio, to vote at the recent election.

NATHANIEL B. MILMAN was nominated at the Democratic Convention in Troy, on the 17th inst., for the Fifteenth District, for member of Congress.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson on the Cotton Tax.

From the Selma (Ala.) Messenger.

The following letter is in reply to a letter of Hon. CHARLES L. SCOTT, of Wilcox County, Alabama, containing these interrogatories:

In your opinion, is the act of Congress imposing a three cent tax on cotton constitutional? And would the Supreme Court of the United States so decide in the event the question was carried before it for adjudication?

REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 3d is received here. The question you have put to me I have heretofore considered. My opinion is that the tax of three cents imposed by the act of Congress you refer to, is unconstitutional, and I believe the Court will so decide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

We learn from the Wilcox (Camden) *Times* that the cotton planters of that county are concerting measures to have the question tested in the Supreme Court.

Letter from General Early—His Appreciation of Tributes to the Memory of the Dead.

The following is an extract from a letter from Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY to a lady of Winchester, which we find in the Winchester *Times*:

TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 27, 1866.

When many of my countrymen, in ignorance of the great disadvantages under which I labored at the time of my reverses, judged me harshly, it was from a lady of Winchester that I received a message, sent through the lines of the enemy, that what others might do, the ladies of that place, who knew the tremendous odds with which I had to contend, attached no blame to me. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that I feel so deeply toward them. God knows how well I love my native State, and all her unfortunate sisters of the South, and how cheerfully my life was risked and would now be yielded in their defence; but to all of us there are some spots peculiarly sacred. With me, the first among these is the place where I was born and where now repose the remains of my mother; the next is Winchester, the plains around which were watered by the blood of so many of my brave comrades, and where now so many true women weep over the graves of the fallen. It is sad, sad indeed to be an exile from my country, and still sadder to mourn the loss of the most just and sacred cause for which man ever fought; but there is some comfort in knowing that the struggle which developed so much heroism on the part of our soldiers and so many virtues in our women has not been all in vain; and wherever I may wander I will bear with me the proud consolation derived from the knowledge that my country-women, who were so faithful and devoted during all the trials and vicissitudes of our dreadful contest for independence, now that it has gone against us, remain true to the memories of the dead. Power and money may procure costly monuments and testimonials to commemorate the names of those who fought for the successful party, but all the power and wealth of the world cannot command so rich a tribute as that paid to the memories of the heroic dead of the Confederate armies by the tears of the women of the South.

I beg that you will communicate this expression of my feelings to the ladies of Winchester and the lower Valley, and may the choicest blessings of Heaven rest upon you and them.

Very truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JUBAL A. EARLY.

The Philadelphia Soldiers' Orphan Homestead.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The Soldiers' Orphan Homestead, located at this place, is almost ready for occupancy, and will be formally inaugurated on Tuesday, Nov. 13, on which occasion Bishop SIMPSON, President of the Association, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Speaker COLFAX and others are expected to deliver addresses.

The Bateman Concerts.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The Bateman Concerts are a great success. PAREPA and others were most enthusiastically received.

Death of Hon. Charles Cook.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Hon. CHARLES COOK died at the residence of Gen. CHEDDELL, in this city, last evening, of apoplexy, in the 66th year of his age.

Death of Dr. R. W. Gibbes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Dr. R. W. GIBBES, a prominent citizen and journalist of South Carolina, is dead.

TORONTO.

The Fenian Trials—Judge Wilson's Charge to the Grand Jury.

The following is the material portion of the charge of Justice JOHN WILSON to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Fall assizes for the united Counties of York and Peel, delivered Oct. 8, as reported in the Toronto *Telegraph*:

I am sorry to say I find a very long list of about ninety cases of very unusual character, in which most of the accused are said to be citizens of the United States, but a few are alleged to be subjects of Great Britain. These cases arose from an armed invasion of this Province, which is charged to have taken place in the night between the 1st and 2d days of June last, by an organized force computed at between 500 and 600 men, who crossed the Niagara River from the State of New-York, and landed in this province about a mile below Fort Erie, and remained there about a day. It is alleged that the prisoners, now here, were of this expedition, and were captured in that neighborhood after the principal force had returned to the State of New-York. You are aware, as matter of history, that for some years a conspiracy has existed in Ireland, having for its object the overthrow of the Queen's Government there, and the establishment of a Republican Government in its stead. For this purpose illegal associations, called "circles," of the Fenian Brotherhood were formed, with power indefinitely to increase their numbers. These circles were not confined to Ireland, but extended to the United States of America, in which, more especially, during the last quarter of a century, a fast emigration from Ireland had settled. These emigrants readily accommodated themselves to the circumstances of that Republic, and by their industry and their numbers have acquired in many of the States both social and political influence; but wherever they have gone, they never forget their kindred and their country. In their new homes they retained with deep devotion the memory of her music, her songs and her scenery, and have cherished with intense feeling the undefined belief that Ireland had been wronged, and that the blight of the wrong still rests upon her. To these people, and to those who sympathize with them, the chiefs of this conspiracy in Ireland looked for material aid, and it is no matter of surprise that among such a people Fenian circles should have been formed with great alacrity and success, and that enormous sums should have been contributed for its object. So far as we know, until the end of the late rebellion in the United States, Ireland was the only place where an armed resistance to the British Government was contemplated. About the period of the close of the civil war a division of the Fenian Brotherhood is said to have taken place. Soon after it was said that one part adhered to the original scheme of making war in Ireland, the other to making an invasion of the British American Provinces, for two objects; one, to make them the base of operations against the Queen's Government in Ireland; the other, to annex one or more of these Provinces to the United States. To us, who know well the spirit and temper of our people, the scheme in either view seems visionary and impracticable; but it found ready sympathy among that large portion of the American people who think that England acted in bad faith in regard to acknowledging belligerent rights to the Southern Confederacy, and in allowing those ships to leave her ports which that Confederacy commissioned to prey upon the commerce of the United States. With this class, quite apart from the ultimate objects of the Fenian conspiracy, the proposal to invade the provinces found coöperation, for they hoped that the United States would accord such belligerent rights to the invaders as would enable them to commission ships to prey upon the commerce of England just as the South had done upon American commerce. Nor are the sympathy and coöperation of the American people less, for a scheme which would annex these provinces with the States of the Union. The native-born citizen of the United States seems earnestly impressed with the belief that the American type of a Republican Government is the very best; he seems to take it for granted that rational liberty can be enjoyed under no other, and that all nations would eagerly adopt it if they had the opportunity of shaking off the governments which oppress them. He appears to discredit the fact that under a monarchical government it is possible to enjoy freedom less trammeled by the tyranny of office and party than under a republican government. He thinks it impossible that here we can be really devoted to our beloved sovereign and her government—a government which he affects to think is overbearing, perfidious, and envious of the power and greatness of the American nation. Unfortunately for our peace, we have been reaping the fruits of these opinions. Some of the really well-meaning of the American people, many of the unthinking, and a vast number of those who entertain the opinions to which I have just referred, have given their countenance, coöperation and aid to this Fenian conspiracy. Nor is it at all improbable that the leaders of the two great political parties, into which the United States is now divided, have countenanced the enterprise, which they know cannot be successful, on the one hand to gain the political support of those engaged in the conspiracy, where it has usually been given; and, on the other hand, to divert it to the other party. Professing, as the American people do, to be a people who respect themselves—professing to be a nation which respects national rights—it seems a matter of amazement that this conspiracy, whose objects have been loudly proclaimed, has not been frowned upon by the American people, and denounced by their Press as an atrocity especially upon us, which has no parallel in ancient or modern times, and as one dangerous to their own peace; for an organization formed to commit atrocities in one place may, by an easy transition, become one to commit outrages in another place, to which its direction may be turned. I mention these things to dispel erroneous opinions respecting the events which underlie and surround your inquiries on the present occasion, which for any other purpose would be out of place here, but they extenuate rather than aggravate the conduct of those men whose imputed crime will form the subject of your investigations. The accused are said to be chiefly of that young, reckless, unthinking class, but in part of an older and more depraved one, which are seen in the principal cities of the United States, and probably most of them joined this nefarious enterprise with the approbation of those to whom they naturally looked up, as a cause worthy of true manhood, the prosecution of which would yield at least excitement, and its consummation applause and renown. These considerations, and others which they suggest, will, I hope, tone down your minds to judicial calmness in the investigations now to come before you. Remember, the law presumes these men are innocent, and your duty is to consider them so, until, by legal evidence, their guilt appears. They are charged with having feloniously entered Upper Canada on the 1st and 2d days of June last, with intent to levy war against Her Majesty, and with being found in arms against Her Majesty here. They might have been tried by a militia court-martial, but it is better they should be tried here, by the ordinary course of law, for excepting the late invasions, and the continued threats of their repetition, we are and have been in a state of profound peace. Moreover, war, its usages and tribunals are alien alike to our agricultural and commercial people, who would have been shocked when they reflected upon it, that men should have suffered death upon the sentence of a court-martial. The simple question is, whether these men or any of them entered or continued within this province contrary to the provisions of these statutes. In these cases, as in all others where the intent is a material question, it may be proved by declarations of intention, or inferred from acts, for the general principal is, that a man intended to do what he has done. The counsel for the Crown must prove to your satisfaction that war was levied, and men were in arms against Her Majesty's country, contrary to the statutes, and that the parties accused were engaged in it, or assembled with those who were. In case they are charged as American citizens, there must be evidence which satisfies you they are such citizens. If they are charged not as American citizens, the presumption is that they are Her Majesty's subjects until the contrary appears, and it will probably be denied that they are the subjects of Her Majesty. As the good people and true from among whom you came were above the meanness of fear, when in the midst of danger and conflict, and were ready sternly to defend their homes, and to repel aggression, so now let the feeling of resentment find no place in your minds in the inquiries upon which you are about to enter, and thus show that you can administer law in its pure and benign spirit.

Death of a Newly Married Couple on the Same Day.

From the Cleveland Herald, Oct. 15.

One week ago yesterday Rev. Father BUTLER united in the bonds of wedlock, in St. Stephens' (Catholic) Church of Newport, Ky., Mr. TONY LAUKOFF to Miss AGNES KRIEFT, both of that city. The young and happy couple enjoyed their honeymoon on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, determining that on Monday morning they would settle down to a commencement of their new life with all its business, responsibilities, trials, &c. On Monday morning they rose at an early hour, and robing themselves in their every day attire, went to breakfast. Each complained of being seriously ill, and neither could eat. The husband was compelled almost immediately to retire to bed, and in a few minutes his wife followed him. A physician was sent for, who, upon arriving in the sick chamber, and after examination of the patients, pronounced their disease the cholera. Immediate attention was given to them, during the day they continued to grow worse, and at 4:30 o'clock the husband died. His body was removed to an adjoining room. His wife was also in a collapsed condition, and at 8:30 o'clock she too followed her husband into the dark valley of the shadow of death. The bridegroom and bride were robed in their wedding clothes, and on Tuesday were buried in the same grave.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SOCIABLE OF MOSAIC LODGE, NO. 418, F. A. M.—Last evening the members of Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, and their ladies, had a delightful sociable at their rooms in Odd Fellows' Hall. The object of the gathering was to introduce the ladies to each other, so that they might at once commence to prepare for the part which they are expected to take in the coming Masonic fair to be held soon in this City, in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund. Speeches were made by M. W. Robert D. Holmes, G. M., R. M. Austin, G. S., John W. Symonds, P. G. M., Daniel Carpenter, Esq., W. M. of Greenwich Lodge, and Alonzo Nicholson, Esq., W. M. of Mosaic Lodge. The musical programme of the evening was very finely rendered, (under the direction of Prof. J. C. Cook,) by a quartette consisting of Misses Mary L. and Lydia Davis and Messrs. Gilbert S. Dye and David Drury. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly, and large hopes are indulged that this Lodge will rank among the foremost in helping on the good work of Masonic charity.

TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE—DEATH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.—A special meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall was held last evening, to take action in relation to the death of Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN. Sachem JOHN KELLY presided. After appropriate addresses on the character and many virtues of the deceased, it was resolved to drape the hall in mourning, and that its members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Committee at the untimely death of one who occupied so high a public and social position. The Committee subsequently reported a set of resolutions, which were ordered to be published, and a copy suitably engrossed sent to the relatives of the deceased.

SAD ACCIDENT IN MORRISANIA.—On last Tuesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a reckless driver, named THOMAS LEAVEY, aged 24 years, ran over the only son of MATHEW BOYS, a boy 7 years of age, on Fordham-avenue, near Westchester-road. The boy was standing in the street, near the sidewalk, at the time the wagon reached him. He was knocked down by the off horse and run over, breaking his left arm above the elbow and bruising his head in a serious manner, also bruising him badly on other parts of his body. He was taken home and Dr. KING sent for. The intoxicated driver was immediately arrested by Officer VAN BRUNT, of Morrisania, and locked up, to await the result of his examination before Justice HAUPTMAN.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. A. H. Gordon and lady, Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, are at the Everett House. Hon. Peter Cagger, Albany; Gen. J. A. Greene, Syracuse; Hon. William Williams, Buffalo; Hon. C. F. Peck, Washington, and Hon. E. B. Judson, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. E. S. Cleveland, Hartford; Hon. John Robertson, New-Brunswick, and Hon. D. A. Smalley, Burlington, are at the Hoffman House. Senator H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. L. M. Closs, Washington, and J. B. A. Allen, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Peekskill, and Gen. Barnum, Syracuse, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Gov. Burnside, Rhode Island, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CHURCH UNION.—The Convention of the Church of Brooklyn, represented by delegates from nearly a hundred different societies, of some eighteen different denominations, has issued its call for reassembly in the Church of the Messiah, Rev. Mr. THRALL, Oct. 25, at 7:30 P. M. The call is signed by Rev. Drs. Spear, Rockwell, Eells, Porter, Hodge, Moore, Gallaher, Thrall, Gallagher, Hunt, Watkins, Fletcher, Bartlett, Stecks, Funk and Rendthaler. This Convention is exemplary and is to be followed by a similar one, whereby the 200 societies of this City are expected to hold a similar Convention.

A PORTER KILLED BY A FALL.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday morning, at No. 17 Desbrosses-street, on the body of JOHN BUTLER, 48 years of age and a native of Ireland, whose death was the result of a fall. It appears that BUTLER was employed on Tuesday to carry some trunks to the garret of Mrs. BERTHA BERNARD's residence, No. 22 West Sixteenth-street. Soon after he ascended the stairs with a trunk on his shoulder, a noise was heard of a heavy body falling, and soon after deceased was found insensible in the landing. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The Aquehonga Guard, numbering 75 men, under command of Capt. WM. C. DENYSE, composed almost entirely of veterans of the late war, and residents of Staten Island, went on a target excursion yesterday. They were accompanied by a fine band of music and numerous invited guests. They proceeded to Bechtel's Brewery, at Stapleton, where a number of valuable prizes, presented by residents of the Island and this City were contended for.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The following are the statistics of this institution for the month of September: Inmates on 1st of September, 477; received from House of Reception, 40; returned to friends, 13; sent to homes in the West, 31; remaining Sept. 30, 473. In the House of Reception there were on 1st of September 132; committed by magistrates, 48; surrendered by parents and friends, 12; total Sept. 30, 192.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. HORACE and WARREN F. LELAND, long and favorably known in connection with the Metropolitan Hotel in this City, left for the West yesterday morning, where, at Springfield, Ill., the former assumes control of a new hotel, to be called the Leland House.

TAMMANY COLLECTOR.—Mr. JOHN D. NEWMAN, of the Mayor's office, formerly and for a long time of the General Sessions, is the regularly appointed and duly authorized Collector for Tammany.

THE HOSPITAL-SHIP.—Dr. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer, reports one death and one admission to the hospital-ship yesterday. The passengers of the steamship *Helvetia* were transferred to the *Illinois*.

By some accident the names of D. PRETTO and wife, of New-Orleans, were omitted from yesterday's list of cabin passengers lost on the steamer *Evening Star*.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR firm and in active demand. WHEAT—Sales white Canadian at $3 20@$3 30. OATS—60c. for Western. CORN—Sales 36,000 bushels at 97c., in store. BARLEY—Sales 46,500 bushels at $1 09@$1 10 for two-rowed State, $1 25 for four-rowed, $1 30@$1 31 for Canada West. Shipped by tows—39,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 166,000 bushels Barley, 26,000 bushels Oats, 80,000 bushels Rye.

Mrs. Seguin.

Mrs. Seguin, who has used Levett's Aromatic Swietenia, says: "Permit me to indorse the very excellent qualities of Swietenia as a dentifrice. I have never found anything better or more agreeable." Swietenia is prepared by Dr. LEVETT, a dentist of over thirty years' practice in New-York, and is indorsed by the most scientific men in the profession as being the best dentifrice known. Warranted not to injure the enamel. For sale everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Not Valid in Our Experience.

The following words of unsolicited approval are from the pen of Rev. S. M. CAMPBELL, late pastor of Westminster Church, Utica, N. Y. The candor of his statements, as well as the source from which they emanate, give unusual weight to his testimony. He says: "We have used the Willcox & Gibbs Machine in our family for about five years, and consider it an excellent machine. *The objection sometimes urged against the one-thread, twisted loop-stitch,* IS NOT VALID IN OUR EXPERIENCE."—*Advertisement.*

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like the Star-Spangled Banner? Because it is an American standard article with which nothing that floats upon the air can compete.

At Home Again.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, No. 41 Winter-st., can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness, moles, wens, and warts, are permanently cured. Moth, freckles, pimples, comedones or grub-worms, and scaly brown patches, removed from the face.

No charge for consultation.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

For the best and most Stylish Hats go to TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Gents' Dress Hats. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Astonishing.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North 6th-st., Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for 13 years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.

Third-avenue Savings Bank—Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

All the Modes in the World in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fancy Hats, for the current season, may be seen in the superb exposition, constantly replenished with new, original and foreign styles, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

"Martha Washington Hair Restorer," the best in use, two articles combined in one, a perfect hair dressing and restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTEN, sole agent, No. 38 6th-av.

Coughs and Colds—Quackinbush's SYRUP of TAR and WILD CHERRY. Sold by all druggists—35 cents per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDON, Wholesale Agent.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with Improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway, wedding cards and envelopes to perfection. Imported fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

Boys' and Children's Hats in every Variety at TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Sewing Machines, For Sale and To Rent, V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." *Judge's Report, "at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, 543 Broadway. Highest premium N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BISSELL—SPENCER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at the residence of President Webster, by Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utica, LINUS PARSONS BISSELL, of Clinton, N. Y., to CATHARINE HOPKINS, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. H. Spencer.

CROWN—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents at Jamaica, Long Island, by Rev. P. D. Oakey, Mr. JAMES R. CROWN to Miss HANNAH E. SMITH.

CHARNLEY—MORTON.—In Andover, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Benj. B. Babbitt, WILLIAM CHARNLEY, of Chicago, Ill., to AMY, daughter of Hon. Marcus Morton.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

DODGE—HARPER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, D. D., Mr. DAVID L. DODGE to Miss EMMA J., youngest daughter of Joseph W. Harper, Esq.

FINCH—MEAD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., by Rev. W. H. H. Murray, JARED FINCH to HANNAH B., daughter of Elkanah Mead, Esq., all of Greenwich. No cards.

HOWE—ROE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, in Paterson, N. J., by Rev. J. Pascal Strong, J. MORGAN HOWE to EMMA, daughter of David Roe, Esq.

HARING—HOLLETT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at Cornwall, N. Y., in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Clarence Eddy, A. P. HARING, of New-York, to EMMA, daughter of A. M. Hollett, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

KOPPER—WHEELER.—At St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. J. E. Brown, HENRY J. KOPPER, of New-York, to LOUISA, daughter of the late Gen. T. T. Wheeler, of Maryland. No cards.

LEVERICH—RAPELYE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, JAMES HERVEY LEVERICH to LIZZIE MARION, daughter of the late Daniel A. Rapelye.

LORD—VOGDES.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, at St. John's Church, Fort Hamilton, by Rev. Mr. Adams, WM. G. LORD, of Brooklyn, to MARY N., daughter of Gen. J. Vogdes, U. S. A.

MOORE—SMITH.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., THOMAS S. MOORE, of New-York, to Miss SUSAN TEACKLE, youngest daughter of Francis H. Smith, of Baltimore. No cards.

NASH—GILLIES.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. F. Hildreth, GILEAD B. NASH to IRENE E., daughter of Wright Gillies, Esq., all of this City.

STARIN—WHITE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Erskine N. White, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., HENRY GAYLORD STARIN, of Auburn, N. Y., to GRACE STANLEY, daughter of Norman White, of this City.

TRELEASE—MOORE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. L. W. Bacon, FRANK A. TRELEASE to MARY A., daughter of John C. Moore, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

THAYER—LOWDEN.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, WILLIAM W. THAYER, of New-York, to MARY J., daughter of Robert Lowden, of Flushing.

WARD—UFFINGTON.—At St. Clement's Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr. Price, EGBERT WARD to SARAH W., daughter of Thomas Uffington.

DIED.

BOWEN.—At Berlin, Md., on Friday morning, Oct. 5, SIDNEY W. BOWEN, aged 38 years.

CHEETHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, after a short illness, VIRGINIA, wife of James Cheetham, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Magnolia Lodge No. 166, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DWIGHT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, of injuries received on the New-Jersey Railroad, THEODORE DWIGHT, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 62 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DICK.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, THOMAS W. DICK, Jr., in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 19th inst., at Grace Church, White Plains, at 1 o'clock P. M. Harlem train leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10 A. M.

EVANS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, LEMUEL E. EVANS, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDSALL.—On Tuesday night, in sweetest resignation and hope, ALLIE, beloved daughter of William and Susan Agusta Edsall, aged 15 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at the residence of her parents, No. 236 Washington-av., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HUDSON.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 17, ELLEN C. T. HUDSON, wife of Joseph Hudson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

ING.—On Monday, Oct. 15, of hasty consumption, ALFRED ING, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 51st-st., near 11th-av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KIRBY.—On Third Day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Prof. Geo. W. Smith, at Portchester, N. Y., MARIA KIRBY, widow of the late Edmund Kirby, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of her son, Capt. Henry Kirby, and her sons-in-law, Robert H. Haydock and Geo. W. Smith, are invited to attend her funeral on Sixth Day, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, from the Summerfield Church, Portchester, N. Y. New-Haven train leaves 27th-st. at 9½ o'clock.

LUQUEER.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, JOHN A. LUQUEER, eldest son of the late Francis T. Luqueer.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 34 West 29th-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, AMIE ELMENDORF, infant daughter of John J. and Una Murphy, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 36 East 31st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, Mrs. CHLOE BRADISH, widow of Dr. Gain Robinson, in the 92d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Palmyra, N. Y., for interment.

STONE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, ADALINE, wife of Leander Stone, aged 36 years.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 1,052 2d-av., to-day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., preparatory to her removal to Massachusetts for interment.

TOWNSEND.—At Harlem, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17, JOHN TOWNSEND, aged 78 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN BUREN.—At sea, on board of the steamship *Scotia*, on Saturday, Oct. 13, JOHN VAN BUREN, Counsellor-at-law, of this City.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday morning at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1866. }

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death by drowning on the 29th of June, 1866, at sea, of Jacob S. Billings, a native of New-York.

The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this Department.

OFFICIAL—[No. 97.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 16, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Chambers-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, sandy hair, moustache, side whiskers, five feet seven inches high; body in the water a few days; dressed as follows: blue army blouse, ribbed vest, one white flannel shirt, with black bars, one blue flannel shirt, brown pants, Congress gaiters; found on the person the following articles: a key and a note, addressed to Frederick Cameron, from Henry J. Proctor, Sergeant in Co. I, Ninety-first Regiment N. G. State of New-York.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Class of 1862, held Oct. 15, 1866, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us our beloved friend and classmate, FRANCIS BABCOCK, A. M., be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the Divine Will of our Heavenly Father, in taking from us our departed friend in his youthful strength and the flower of his promise, we most sincerely mourn the frustration of his early hopes and his untimely end;

Resolved, That by his pure and conscientious life, by the faithful discharge of his duties, and by the uncomplaining endurance of his last painful illness, he has given us an example of the confiding and devoted Christian, whose sure trust is in his Redeemer;

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved mother, in this her overwhelming sorrow, our earnest and heartfelt sympathy and condolence;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and inserted in the daily papers.

W. H. BENJAMIN, }
J. HALSEY CURTIS, } Committee.
C. W. OGDEN, }

NEW-YORK, October, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION—ITS TREATMENT AND CURE.

DR. SCHENCK'S THEORY AND TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF OTHER DOCTORS.

Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, yet the practice as laid down by physicians rarely if ever cures it. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines and treatment differ altogether from the practice laid down by physicians. It cannot be denied but what Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills cure many low cases of consumption. Go where you will you will hear of some one almost raised from a death-bed of consumption by these medicines, and at the same time you will hear of many that have taken them and have died, for the simple reason that they have no lungs left, or not enough left to get them in a healing condition, or as soon as they get a little better they get a fresh cold. It is true that when Dr. Schenck's medicines get through the system the patient is not near so liable to take cold, yet the bronchial tubes are diseased, and patients may put on as many clothes as they please; if they go out in the air they have got to breathe, and the change of air is enough to inflame the lungs and prevent them from healing.

Many persons that have consumption think they feel better by going out in the air; they may come home and relish a dinner and feel better; but does this heal the lungs? No; it just irritates them enough to prevent their healing, and they all die. The majority of the cures Dr. Schenck makes are patients confined to their beds with consumption; the system undergoes a thorough change, and the appetite is restored before they get out of their rooms. If such ones are cured why should those walking the streets not be cured? Because they are continually taking little colds, hardly enough to be perceptible, yet sufficient to prevent the lungs from healing. If people, when they take a severe cold, would stay in the house and prevent taking another cold, it would get well of itself without medicine, and there would be very little consumption; yet physicians say "go out" and take cold one after another until they die.

Many think if they take the medicines they should cure, no matter how careless they may be in many other particulars. What Dr. Schenck now requires of his patients is this: Take his medicines according to the directions as near as possible, and if the lungs are diseased, if they have a bad cough, to stay in the house, and if very bad, stay in their rooms. No matter about fresh air, as is generally believed by physicians as best for patients. The air in the house with the windows down, is good enough to heal the lungs, if the system is put in a healing condition.

The only way to cure consumption where cavities have formed on the lungs, is to cleanse the stomach and bowels of the mucus and slime with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, to restore the appetite with Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and with Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and plenty of good, nourishing food, new, healthy blood is made. This blood works into the system, disease works out, the abscess heals, and the patient gets well and frequently quite fleshy.

Dr. SCHENCK is continually curing consumption by this treatment. His medicines fix the system in such a way that the patient gets a good appetite and eats plenty of the richest food, which makes new blood.

Dr. SCHENCK makes professional visits in many of the larger cities, and says it is a great deal harder to cure consumption in some portions of the country than others; for instance, Boston. There are more lung diseases there than in any other place he visits, and it is harder to cure them; but take a patient from there to Philadelphia, or in the lower part of New-Jersey, and the lungs will begin to heal very quick, although there is plenty of consumption there; but the change from New-England to this section of country has a happy effect.

Patients all seem willing to believe that if they can only get good, fresh air, they would improve faster, and many go in Summer to the mountains, Cape May, or some other watering place; and if the lungs are badly affected, they have to return immediately; for the air is too fresh and bracing, and frequently shortens their days. Some go to Cuba, and others to St. Paul, Minnesota, and derive benefit. One place is always warm and the other extremely cold, but the temperature is even, and they are not liable to take cold, and this is one of the most important things to guard against. Consumptives, stick to your rooms; never mind what your doctor says; do not lay yourselves liable to take a slight cold. Take the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. Exercise about your room as much as possible, and if the lungs are not too far gone you will get well.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice free; but for thorough examination with the respirator the charge is $5. A full supply of medicines on hand at all times at the Doctor's rooms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 for the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

Also for sale by all druggists and dealers.

MOURNING JEWELRY,
RUBBER, JET, &C.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,

NEW STYLES, Two, Three, Four, Five and Six to Seventy-five dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, (one door below Canal-st.)

GOLD HUNTING ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, just received, as low as Fifty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CLEAN TEETH INSURED, ALSO A sweet breath, by the daily use of ROBINSON'S DENTAL SOAP—an exquisite dentifrice.

HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

HAVING LARGELY INCREASED OUR stock of the following goods we are prepared to offer to our customers a choice variety of

BRONZES, MANTEL CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUARY,
SILVER WARE, and
FINE PLATED WARE, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
AGENTS FOR THE PORTABLE EMPIRE STATE GAS MACHINE,
which can be seen in operation at our store.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, Second Selection, $38 per set.
RICH CUT SETS OF GLASS, Fine Quality, $45 per set.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490, and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

JOHN A. REED,
(Successor to E. W. Burr.)
DIAMOND JEWELER.
No. 791 Broadway,
Opposite Grace Church.

The Agents of this establishment have searched the principal cities of Europe, and employed the leading artisans abroad to obtain the

RAREST GEMS AND RICHEST JEWELS

of the old world.

As the result of these endeavors, a collection has been secured of the most unique and recherche articles ever exhibited to the American public.

Connoisseurs of precious stones and admirers of artistic workmanship in jewelry are invited.

DYSPEPSIA,
RHEUMATISM,
SWOLLEN GLANDS,
SCROFULA,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

All cured by taking baths of mineral waters possessing certain chemical properties. Use STRUMATIC SALTS, prepared for bathing purposes from the Mineral Springs of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. The chemical properties of those salts make them specifics for the cure of the above-named diseases. No more swallowing of drugs and liquids. Use Strumatic Mineral Baths! For sale at every respectable drug-store.

NOTICE.

Our stock having been properly adjusted, and the wet and damaged goods by the fire on our premises removed, we take pleasure in announcing that we shall resume business on

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

For the very kind consideration of our friends, and the particular indulgence shown us by our customers during our disarrangement, we return our sincere thanks.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS.
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

CARD.

OFFICE BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES, }
No. 3 BARCLAY-ST. }

I would respectfully state to my customers and buyers of SCALES generally, that the slight interruption to business caused by the fire at our factory, on the 1st inst., has been entirely overcome, and that, having a large stock of goods and increased manufacturing facilities, we can fill all orders for these well-known SCALES with promptness.

R. BROWN.

MANHATTAN CLUB.—MEMBERS OF THE Club are requested to assemble at the Club-house, FRIDAY, 9½ A. M., to attend the funeral of their late President, John Van Buren, at Grace Church.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

TO STATIONERS.—J. N. GIMBREDE IS PREPARED to furnish his best styles of Wedding and Epistolary Envelopes to the trade at low wholesale prices. Apply at the factory No. 872 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL HALL,
HARLEM.

This fine building, 100 feet long by 45 feet wide, fronting on 4th-av., and having its side entrance on 129th-st., approaches rapidly to completion, and will be open to the public about the 15th of November. The style of the structure is Corinthian, and its size and graceful exterior are such as would do credit to localities more pretentious than even the rapidly developing village of Harlem.

THE HALL.

The Hall, which is the main feature of the pile, has its main entrance on the avenue, and is 75 feet long by 44 feet wide, with a lofty ceiling skillfully constructed to give the best effects of sound. Eighteen dome-topped windows of ornamented glass during the day flood the interior with light. The spaces between those windows are gracefully frescoed, and from each projects a bracket of tasteful design, supporting clusters of gas jets for night illumination. By this arrangement, the centre gasalier is dispensed with, the view of the stage uninterrupted, the volume of sound unbroken, and the general effect improved. The ceiling has been done in fresco by the celebrated Italian artist Signor Garabaldi, to whom is to be intrusted the work of a similar character at the Academy of Music. The decorations, therefore, as might be presumed, are in the best style of art, and are emblematic in design of music and its accompanying pleasures. At the north end of the Hall is the stage or orchestra, which is flanked by wings and approached by side doors opening into adjoining waiting-rooms. This platform will accommodate sixty persons seated, and has lights properly adapted to all its requirements.

The main entrance, as above stated, is on 4th-av., at the south end of the building. The Hall is reached in this direction by a wide staircase, at the head of which are the ticket-office, cloak-room and a dressing-room for gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies. The ladies' entrance is on 129th-st., and leads directly to the ladies' dressing-rooms and to those of the gentlemen accompanying them. These rooms are admirably fitted, having every accommodation necessary to the performance of the toilette.

THE SUPPER-ROOMS.

Underneath the Hall are capacious supper-rooms, ample enough to seat comfortably 350 persons, and such are the complete cooking arrangements in the kitchen adjoining, that every facility is afforded for doing as much justice to the table of the guests as at the best hotel in New-York.

INGRESS AND EGRESS.

In constructing this building, the architect, Thos. R. Jackson, now reconstructing the Academy of Music, has made it a special feature to provide amply for ready ingress and egress. This he has been able to do readily by the advantageous position of the building owing to its double frontage. In addition to the entrances referred to are a number of doors on each floor, opening on the rear, through which alone the Hall and supper-rooms can be emptied at any time in a few minutes.

THE PURPOSE OF THE HALL.

The object in the construction of the large Hall is to supply a long-felt and increasing necessity in Harlem for a building suitable for first-class Concerts, Balls and Lectures. In the structure now raised, the proprietor claims to have supplied that want, and invites those interested in musical entertainments, lectures and pleasurable enjoyments of a kindred character, to visit the Hall, and judge for themselves if the object aimed at has been accomplished.

The proprietor proposes to let the Hall for first-class entertainments only, so prescribing its use that its respectability will be invariably preserved.

Those wishing to examine the Hall will please inquire on the premises for Mr. A. D. MYER.

CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ABBATT & MOORE,
No. 587 Broadway,

have now on exhibition a very full and choice assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for MEN, BOYS and YOUTH, made from superior materials, and trimmed, as usual, in the very best manner and style. Their CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is filled with NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, which they are prepared to make to order "a la mode," and on very reasonable terms.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 13, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Oct. 15, 1863; Feb. 22, 1866; all of the HERALD. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE GALAXY

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ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

READY TO-MORROW.

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SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By F. B. CARPENTER. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $2.

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WHITEFRIARS; Or, THE TIMES AND DAYS OF CHARLES THE SECOND.

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O racle to every parent.
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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth, XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)

SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.— EVERETT ROOMS.—The friends of the Union are respectfully invited to attend at the above Rooms, corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Gen. WALTER HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, one of the most talented speakers of New-England, will address the meeting. A Glee Club will be in attendance. Desirable seats reserved for ladies. Come to rejoice over victories won! Come for renewed energy to fight the battles which remain!

WM. R. STEWART, President.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

UNION COUNTY AND JUDICIARY CONVENTION.—The delegates elected to the above Convention are requested to meet at Headquarters, Broadway and 23d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 18, 1866, at 8 o'clock. By order.

THOMAS MURPHY,
Chairman Union General Committee.

H. H. HUELAT, }
CHAS. E. HALL } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	112⅞	113⅛	June, 7-30........	105⅞	106
Coupon, '81	112⅞	113⅛	July, 7-30........	105⅞	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	105⅞	106⅛	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	114	114⅛	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110⅜	110⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65..	110⅞	110⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115⅛
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108	108⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114⅜
10-40 Registered.	99⅞	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111⅛
10-40 Coupon......	99⅞	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	110⅝
Gold..............	148⅝	148¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅝	110
August, 7-30......	105⅞	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅜	109⅝

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OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
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D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER.
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

A CARD.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15, 1866.

The agency of this Company at No. 137 Broadway, New-York, heretofore conducted by Messrs. J. L. & J. P. LORD and Mr. SAMUEL H. LLOYD, will from this date be under the sole charge of Mr. SAMUEL H. LLOYD.

Mr. J. P. LORD, surviving partner of the late firm of J. L. & J. P. LORD, feeling the necessity of more active employment, with the assent of the Company relinquishes his connection with that office and will hereafter be recognized as a Special Agent of the Company for the City of New-York.

This arrangement, which secures to the Company the services of both the above-named gentlemen—in whom they have the fullest confidence—it is believed will be equally acceptable to their old friends and the public generally.

(Signed) LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
(Signed) E. A. STRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO. (Eastern Division),
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives of preferred and also of common stock, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 15th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCK.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held Oct. 9, 1866, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac O. Barker, and JOSEPH W. DUGLISS was appointed Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY,
Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

PERSONS HOLDING MARIPOSA OLD Bonds are herewith notified that the new Mortgage Bonds are ready for exchange.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President, No. 34 Wall-st.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and 23 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 13th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Oct. 12, 1866. WALKER R. S. JONES, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, Brevoort over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent. FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 26th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 29th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend (No. 29) of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 Walnut-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. clear of State tax, payable on and after 29d inst. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. McHENRY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present deposits............$3,500,000

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,265,068 14.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK, 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th and 1st sts., receives from 10 cents to $5,000, and pays 6 per cent. interest, free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 20th draws interest from the 1st of October.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 28, 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Register, in place of John McCool;

A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;

A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;

A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 430, Laws of 1860.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 88 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 88 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BANK NOTE. ADDRESS, WITH description, S., Box No. 2,050 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
by order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 1,500 BALES GEORGIA COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores and at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF
RARE AND VALUABLE COINS,
AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY,
BY
MINER & SOMERVILLE,
At 11 o'clock, at their salesroom,
No. 37 Nassau-st.,
Being the collection of a celebrated German Numismatist, and most of which are entirely unknown in this market.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT NAVY-YARD.

By order of Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following, viz.:

1 large Crank Shaft.
2 Fire Engines.
1 Upright Boiler.
Lot of Oil Barrels.
28 Boats of various sizes and patterns.
About 135 loads of Coal-Cinders from brass furnaces; also a quantity of condemned Wood.

For catalogues of sale apply at Storekeeper's Office, Navy-yard, New-York, Oct. 11, 1866.
EDWARD HOOKER, A. V. Lieut.-Commander,
United States Navy, Naval Storekeeper.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 19,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at Central Salesroom, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

Handsome rosewood and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, rosewood pianos, large pier mirrors, rich damask curtains, a large lot of new velvet, Brussels and other carpets, 10 Sanford heaters, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, OCT. 18,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union-place Stables, No. 62 East 14th-st., for convenience of sale,

VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES of ETHAN ALLEN, HAMBLETONIAN and TRUSTEE'S stock—the property of a gentleman changing his residence, to be sold without reserve, viz.:

STRAWBERRY ROAN MARE FANNY—Foaled July 12, 1860, out of the Mountain Maid, by Zac. Allen. Mountain Maid was by Black Hawk, Zac. Allen by Ethan Allen, out of Black Hawk mare Lady Defiance.

STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE ROVER—Foaled 1861, as above.

IRON GRAY MARE JOSEPHINE—Foaled 1862, as above.

BAY STALLION CHAMPION—Foaled 1864, out of mare Lady of the Lake, by Zac. Allen.

COLT—Foaled 1865, by Zac. Allen out of Lady of the Lake, a pure Morgan mare.

BROWN FILLY LADY LIGHTFOOT—Foaled 1861, by Rysdick Hambletonian out of Belle of Bristol.

BLACK CANADA HORSE JACK—6 years old; can trot very fast, now in 2:50; a good pole horse.

DARK BAY HORSE ST. LAWRENCE—Very fast; will trot single under 2:40; double in 2:45; 7 years old.

BROWN HORSE RATTLER—Very fast; will trot in 2:45 double; has been driven with St. Lawrence; 7 years old; this team can be driven by a child; do not pull.

DARK BAY MARE ROSA BONHEUR—Thoroughbred.

CHESTNUT MARE LADY BIRD—Trustee stock, and others.

Particulars in catalogue.

ALSO,
LIGHT WAGON, nearly new; double HARNESS, &c.
Can be seen as above two days before sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CLOSING OUT SALES OF THE ELEGANT COLLECTION OF
STATUARY,
CARRARA MARBLE
and
ALABASTER FIGURES,
BUSTS AND ORNAMENTS,
Lately imported from Italy by F. Zannoni & Co.,
By MINER & SOMERVILLE,
At their salesroom, on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 18 and 19.
There yet remains to finish the invoice a few of the choicest pieces of statuary marble figures.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO. 16 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 15, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department, I will sell, at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of 3 bales cloth, gray blankets and 6,300 blankets, (captured,) 1,500 sand-bags, 25,000 grain sacks, in lots of 1,000; 49 deep-sea lead lines, 599 bbls. fire cement, 600 pounds 3½-inch boiler flues; also 9 horses, 1 gig, 1 single harness, together with a number of ranges, stoves, tables, desks, and other property not enumerated. The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery. For further particulars apply to the storekeeper at the Barracks, or to the undersigned.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 86 Cedar-st., BREWSTER & BERG will sell as above a large and rich assortment of furniture, consisting of parlor, dining-room, chamber and library suits, viz.: Parlor sets in brocatel and reps, rosewood, walnut and gilt and plain chamber sets, in suites and separate; library tables, chairs, sideboards, bookcases, tables, &c., the whole comprising a rich and varied assortment, worthy the attention of buyers. Also 20 cases sparkling Catawba wine.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 18 and 19, at 7 o'clock, a very choice collection of fine OLD AND MODERN ENGRAVINGS, Etchings drawings, studies, lithographs, fine chromos, &c., including many exquisite works of art, and some that are scarce. Catalogues are ready and the pictures are on exhibition.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR BERIER, U. S. A., will sell, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at No. 4 State-st., (immediately after the Quartermaster's sale at Battery Barracks,) a quantity of condemned commissary stores and property, consisting in part as follows, viz.:

Salt beef, flour, rice, hominy, hard bread, dried apples, nine platform and other scales, field desks, commissary chests, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 45 West 24th-st., the entire household furniture, comprising parlor and bedroom suites, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension tables, bureaus, sofas, chairs, lounges, bedsteads, mirrors, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of very rare gold and silver American and foreign coins, medals, exquisitely finished miniatures, &c., &c., the property of a late eminent numismatist. Will be on exhibition on Monday and Wednesday.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 18, AT 11 o'clock, within the store, 600 to 800 packages Valencia raisins, 1,500 packages Malaga raisins, wholes, halves and quarters, slightly stained.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
300 FOR SALE.
1,060 SETS HARNESS.
C. WITTY, NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE GENTLEMAN'S turnout, consisting of a pair of chestnut horses, 15 hands 1 inch high, park phaeton, double harness, top buggy, pole and shafts, together with single harness, all in complete order, and but little used; will be sold separately or together. Apply to W. T. G., Box No. 2,669 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL AND BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA Carriage, as good as new, having been used only two months; built by John C. Ham, carriage manufacturer, No. 10 Fourth-st., corner of Broadway, where the carriage may be seen. For price, &c., inquire of P. REYNOLDS, No. 69 Liberty-st.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE TEAM large size, two single horses for family or saddle use, two trotters, rockaway, buggies, harness, &c.; will exchange for real estate. Apply to C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, or No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CROSS-MATCHED horses, black and gray, fifteen hands, well bred and very stylish; sold on account of owner going to Europe. Apply at No. 18 West 18th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 690 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th.

DRY GOODS.

SATINS AND BROCATELS,
WORSTED REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,

Preparing to remove into their new store, (now erecting,) offer their entire stock of new and elegant goods, until Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value.

Decorating done by the best workmen.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
NEW FALL STYLES,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

M. GREGG,
NO. 19 5TH-AV.,
has just received
An elegant assortment of FRENCH CLOAKS,
For FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
Distingue in shapes and selected with the greatest care in Paris.
ALSO,
ELEGANT CARRIAGE AND EVENING CLOAKS.

Miss GREGG would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to her DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, just opened in connection with her business, and to which she is prepared to give the utmost attention.
No. 19 5th-av.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin,
Will offer at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 15, the
GREATEST BARGAINS IN HOSIERY,
(from auction,) since the war, consisting of
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and GENTLEMEN'S
UNDERGARMENTS and HOSIERY,
of every description, at half cost of importation.
SONTAGS and BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
GLOVES.

Just received, 500 dozen; greater bargains than ever offered; from 75c. to the finest imported.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING GLOVES, double seam, $1 50 to $1 75; cost $2 50 to import.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 15, the
RICHEST PARIS, CAMELS' HAIR, PAISLEY and other desirable
SHAWLS,
purchased at the peremptory auction sales of last week, at a great sacrifice on cost of importation; also
LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS
from auction, the finest goods imported, at 30 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
CLOAKS
of the newest designs on hand and made to order.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin,
will offer at RETAIL on MONDAY, Oct. 15,
a large assortment of
IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, and other
RICH AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS,
at less than gold cost, received from the large auction sales of last week. Also,
MOURNING GOODS
of every description, with a large assortment of
BLACK CORDED MOHAIRS,
a new and desirable article, and ALPACAS, at 25 per cent. less than their cost to import.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.

Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.

Mark the address.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.

Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms, No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED THE MOST
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS
IN AMERICA.
No. 1,163 Broadway, third door below 28th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin-sts.,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 15, a large assortment of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
IRISH LINENS, AND HUCK TOWELS,
from auction at less than gold cost.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
from the large auction sale of Friday. Some of the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
for opera and street wear yet offered, at about half cost of importation.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
between Leonard and Franklin sts.
will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 15, some
GREAT NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERED SILK
ROBES FROM PARIS.
Also,
SILKS by the yard, from the highest cost down to
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
150 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN and
TAFFETA SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT GOLD COST.
Also,
DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!
Auction Rooms our Headquarters.
HEAVY AUCTION BLANKETS, $1 50 and $2 apiece.
EXTRA HEAVY, $3, $4, $5 and $6.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., 16c. and 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND FLANNELS.

On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes from 20c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Eight bales, 100 pieces of John Crossley's best patent XX quality, slightly damaged by salt water. They are the newest styles that have ever been offered in this market, and will be sold at a great bargain. Nos. 267, 269 and 271 8th-st., corner 8th-av.
H. O. FARRELL.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREAT RETAIL DEPOT FOR BRADLEY'S "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRTS, No. 499 BROADWAY, (St. Nicholas block,) the only place in the City where can be found a full assortment for Ladies, Misses and Children, AT PRICES USUALLY PAID FOR A COMMON ARTICLE. Child's "Duplex" skirts, 50c.; Misses, 60c.; Young Ladies, $1. Ladies' "Empress Trail," 40 to 100 springs, AT LOW PRICES. Ladies' "Empress" Kid Gloves, A FINE ARTICLE, at $1 25.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
NEW STYLES.

Velvets, ribbons, lace and embroideries at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N.Y.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases, &c., on exhibition and for sale low, at the offices of the manufacturers. WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the attachment of the Steamship CIRCASSIAN, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture.—Notice of Attachment.—Notice is hereby given that a Warrant of Attachment was issued by Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1866, for the sum of $338 25, on the application of RICHARD J. GODWIN, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the ship or vessel called the steamship CIRCASSIAN, belonging to the port of New-York; and that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant, according to law, within thirty days from the publication of this notice.
CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY,
Attorney for Applicant,
No. 39 Park-row, New-York City, N. Y.
Dated Oct. 3, 1866, NEW-YORK CITY.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts, pursuant to statute.—RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. DODGE & CO. Notice first published September 28, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. TYLER, First Judge of Oswego County, at his chambers, in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 15th day of December, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated September 24, 1866.
s27-1aw10wTh* RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next,
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. a8-1aw6mTh

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit if required, and can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 275 6th-av., between 17th and 18th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to do a small fine washing, if required; is fully competent for her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 95 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman, with excellent City reference; understands her business in all its branches—pastry, soup, jelly and game; is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 33d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a small private family; would assist in the washing, if required; understands meats, soups and baking; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; one who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; can give the best of City reference where she has lived nine years. Call at No. 100 29th-st., first floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to assist in washing, by a respectable young woman, lately landed in this country; can be recommended by responsible parties; has no objection to hotel or private boarding-house. Call or address No. 344 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED.—A WELL-RECOMMENDED Scotch woman, a Protestant, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do plain washing and fluting; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for five days at No. 178 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Ring the street bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork or wait on a lady; would go out to sew by the day or week; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., Clinton-place, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSERY governess, a situation for young children; is fully competent to take the entire charge of the nursery; good City reference. Call or address, No. 517 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., fancy-store, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as seamstress, who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has good City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter, one as cook and do the washing, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, both having the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and dress ladies' hair; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; first-class city reference from last employer. Call at 138 West 30th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and sewer, or to assist in washing and ironing; has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant person, as infant's nurse; is fully experienced in the care of children; first-class City reference given. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 4 West 29th-st., second door from 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL CAPABLE OF taking care of children, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and embroidery; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 East 35th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED.—A PERSON ACCUSTOMED TO work by the day at dressmaking and family sewing in general wishes to make a few more engagements. Can be seen at No. 488½ 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Ring bell No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has five years reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 137 West 25th-st., over a plumbing-store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, a situation as laundress in a private family; can give satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry, with City reference. Call at No. 263 4th-av., in the store; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as waitress in a private family; has lived many years in her last place, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding, entrees, and fine desserts; gets up dinner in good style; good reference. Call at 101 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 385 Houston-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; willing to take care of children or do light chamberwork; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, No. 129 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a respectable family, as chambermaid; can do all kinds of plain sewing, and embroider; will go as regular waitress in a small family. Call at No. 3 Milligan-place, on 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing; she fully understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 168 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid; would assist in waiting or washing; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 425 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse, or to do chamberwork and sewing, or take work in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 168 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of grown children; good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as companion to an invalid lady, or nursery governess; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, hairdressing, &c.; refers to her former place of over three years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City and country reference, and is a highly respectable girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do housework for a small private family, or go as plain cook, washer and ironer; has best of reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 172 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, with the best City references, as chambermaid and waitress or laundress, for City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION in a private family as seamstress and attend to one or two grown children, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 298 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references given. Call at No. 105 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; also a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine sewer, or as nurse; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE women: one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 113½ 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as competent seamstress; understands using Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machine; is willing to do chamberwork; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as chambermaid and assist with the washing, if required; the other (a Protestant) as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 10th-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY AN EASTERN WIDOW OF ACTIVE habits a situation in a quiet family; is willing to make herself useful; a quiet home more an object than wages; good reference given. Address HOME, No. 64 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 West 4th-st., between Thompson and Wooster, opposite Washington Parade Ground, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 143 West 31st-st. Call at the basement door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls; one is a thorough cook; can wash and iron; the other is a good chambermaid, waitress and nurse. Can be seen at No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as cook; has good city reference; is experienced. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 Lexington-av., over the stable.

AN ENGLISH GIRL WOULD LIKE TO engage with families by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; will furnish her own machine if preferred. Call at No. 211 West 36th-st.; ring the bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; or would act as lady's maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 456 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references for either. Call at No. 134 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—one as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid; prefer to be together; good City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting; she has good City reference. Apply at No. 12 Carmine-st., over the shoe store, front house; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; to go by the day or month; the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to take care of an invalid lady, or an infant from its birth; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 35 East 24th-st., second door from 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has good City references. Inquire at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable young woman; best of City reference; no washing; no objections to the country. Inquire at No. 141 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of one or two children, and light chamberwork, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 479 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer and good bread-maker; best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Mott-st., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid; understands hair dressing and family sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; is competent to assist in any capacity; best of City reference. Call at No. 9 West 29th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman accustomed to the care of children; is a first-class infant nurse. Can be seen at No. 154 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 East 40th-st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and fine laundress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., over the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 290 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking; has good City references; good baker, &c. Call at BOOKHAM'S No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant and experienced woman, about 30, as nurse and seamstress; good City reference; City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A nice family; she has been in her last place seven years, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 111 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as nurse; fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl would like to engage with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; best of reference. Call at No. 211 West 36th-st. Ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 5 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 178 East 17th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit; understands family sewing; can operate; City reference. Apply at No. 245 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as competent nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 393 3d-av., near 28th-st. The best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; would do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 397 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands it in all its branches; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS HAND, wishing to work out by the day, wants the work of a few private families. Call at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; has lived in the best of families. Call for two days, at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid; best of City reference. Call at No. 136 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN a private family; has best of reference from her present employer. Call at No. 116 West 33d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 90 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 89 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best of reference. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as waitress and chambermaid; has best of City reference. Call at No. 445 3d-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to assist in the care of children and make herself useful. Call at No. 502 West 16th-st., below 10th-av.

THE LARGE GERMAN EMPLOYMENT HOUSE has a good supply of capable servants—women and girls—German, English, American, Irish, Protestant, Welsh, to suit all; also good situations daily, at the first-class office, 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.
MRS STEINER.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience in the care and management of horses; would make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 43 West 44th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; can bring the best of City references. Address R. O., Box 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving, and is well recommended from his last place. Address D. M., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an experienced Protestant man; a first-class groom and is accustomed to driving in this City; references will be found satisfactory. Apply at Geo. Murray's stable, No. 33 East 13th-st., for H. L. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a well-experienced man; is a first-class groom and driver; can produce the best City references as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Address A. D., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, of long experience in the care and management of horses and fine harness and carriages; best of City reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 60 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter by a respectable man, who is thoroughly competent; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the fruit-store, No. 885 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and groom, Scotch, understanding his business thoroughly and having three years' reference from last employer; will be found a willing and obliging servant. Call or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who can give the highest City references. A note or a call at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., will be promptly attended to. Can be seen for two days. M. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptionable City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 218 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young, single man, German; understands both business perfectly well, and has the best of references. Call at No. 355½ Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family; has good reference from last employer; no objections to the country. Address A. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in either City or country; has good City reference. Call at Stilling's harness store, No. 1,166 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH, A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; also garden; best City reference. Address T. A., Box No. 212 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN twenty-four years of age, lately landed from England, a situation as coachman, groom, and plain gardener; he has had fourteen years' experience in the care and management of horses, and is a very genteel driver. No objection to city or country. Apply for three days at Hoover, Calhoun & Co.'s harness manufactory, No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in either capacity; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; for a permanent engagement moderate wages will be accepted; good reference from last place. Call on or address for two days MARTIN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH servants (both Protestants) employment in a private family, the man as waiter and the wife as cook; the advertisers will be found competent to serve any lady or gentleman that may require their services, as their unexceptionable testimonials and City reference will certify. All letters addressed to T. S., Box 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant young man; fully understands his business; understands gardening and the care of cows; will make himself generally useful; the best of references given. Address S. R., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a single young Scotchman who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; also the care and management of horses. Call on or address D. H., at Young & Elliot, No. 9, or J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, graperies, grounds, &c.; City reference from present place. Address VINE, Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all respects. Can give the best of City references from his last employer. Can be seen or address, W. B., 6 West 17th-st., in the stable near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; can give satisfactory references. Apply or address Stables, No. 92 West 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom with a private family; City or country; good reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as first-class groom and to assist in waiting and make himself generally useful; City or country; good reference given. Address A. H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the grocery, No. 116 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as butler in a private family, with first-class testimonials as to capability and sobriety. Address K. W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN City or country by a young man; has good reference from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS man as coachman; (English,) married; no incumbrance; City references. Address OXFORD, No. 25 East 12th-st., or Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, and has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 284 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has the best of City reference. Call or address Mr. Stilling's saddlery, No. 1,166 Broadway.

TO CHURCHES.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a situation as sexton; an Episcopal or Presbyterian church preferred; has had several years' experience, and can give good references. Address SEXTON, No. 335 West 34th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—STOCK MANAGER—A PARTY thoroughly competent to take entire charge of buying and selling paper-makers' materials, print, and book papers; and dealing in paper stock, to whom a guaranteed interest in the business will be given. Also:

CITY SALESMAN—One willing to devote his entire time and attention to making out-door sales in this City.

Liberal arrangements made with first-class men, having a thorough knowledge of the paper trade; None other need apply. Address by letter only—L. T. VALENTINE & CO., New-York, stating age, experience, reference, salary required, &c. None other noticed, and no personal applications received. Communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—A COOK; MUST UNDERSTAND French and American cooking in all its branches, and be an extra good baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; City reference indispensable; high wages to a competent person. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 230 East 50th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS TO TAKE charge of a Commercial and Educational business. To men of superior character, with a capital of $100 to $500, splendid inducements will be offered. E. D. BABBITT & CO., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN HONEST RELIABLE PROTESTANT woman of middle age, to do the general housework of a small family of adults; must be a very good cook. Apply with best of City reference at No. 233 East 84th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., before 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COMMISSION PAPER house: a youth about 15 years of age, well educated, honest, active and obliging. Address L., Box No. 3,307 New-York Post-office, stating age, experience, references, salary required, &c., none other noticed.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS assistant waiter in a private family; he will have to carry all the wood and coal for the house, where no furnace is used; he must be active and willing. Address, with reference, Box No. 756 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS to go 13 miles into the country; family small; good wages. Apply, with recommendations, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 60 William-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND AN INVALID. Address W. H. T., care Station G, 8th-av.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS. APPLY TO JAMES A. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERS.

BEECHER'S SPEECH
ON
THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR!
HE SUPPORTS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
THE NEW-YORK
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR OCTOBER 17.

The N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES.—If the Amendment be Ratified—What Then? Mr. Johnson's Policy and the American Credit Abroad; Finance and Currency; The Refinements of Agriculture; Our Next Legislature; The Lesson of October; The German Question; The New-Orleans Massacre Defended; The Old Landmarks; Editorial Paragraphs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—Domestic News; Crimes and Casualties; Agricultural and other Fairs; Religious; Obituary; The Fenians; The Indians; New-York City; Southern News—Condition of the South; The Freedmen; Mexico; European News—England.

THE DISASTER TO THE EVENING STAR—Statement of One of the Crew; Thrilling Narrative of the Sufferings Endured by the Survivors; Heroic Conduct of Lady Passengers.

A LETTER FROM MR. RAYMOND—His Opinions, Expectations and Prophecies Last July.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—How to Do Everything; English Travelers and Italian Brigands—A Narrative of Capture and Captivity; Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima—A Description of Works Relating to America, published between the Years 1492 and 1551.

A TRIP TO COLORADO—From Our Special Correspondent, Bayard Taylor. XVI.—The Arkansas Valley and the Twin Lakes.

LETTER FROM "TOM BROWN OF OXFORD"—From Our Own Correspondent—The Question of the State Church; Political Gossip; The Postponement of the Tir-National at Brussels; The Late Experiments in Naval Gunnery; Lord Brougham; The Social Science Congress; The Jamaica Question.

THE ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER—Missouri; Wisconsin.

THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR—Henry Ward Beecher at the Brooklyn Academy; Remarks of Rev. Dr. Storrs; Speech of Mr. Beecher.

THE ART OF DESIGN—Its Application to American Manufactures.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL FIELDS—A Month among the Mountains and Pennsylvania Coal Mines; How Coal is Mined and Sent to Market; Gravity Railroads; Lycoming; Susquehanna; Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys; Glimpses at Ralston, Williamsport, Northumberland, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale and the Delaware Water Gap.

GEN. BUTLER'S CINCINNATI SPEECH.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD AND POLITICS.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE—Pennsylvania; Nebraska; Ohio; Indiana; Iowa; Memphis.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

POLITICAL—The Southern Loyalists; Address to the People of the United States; The Results of their Tour.

DEATH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

FINE ARTS.

SCIENCE.

LITERATURE.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL.—American Institute Farmers' Club, Tuesday, Oct. 9; Fruit Ladder; An Unsolved Question; Clover Vinegar; Preserving Fox-Grapes; Sweet Potatoes Grown North of New-York; Fence Posts; How to Grow Strawberries; Apples; How to Can Sweet Corn; Cut Grass Early; Careless Reading; Growth of Trees on the Prairie; Vinegar from Pomace; Barometers for Farmers; Wire for Clothes-Lines; Plastic Slate, Once More; What is New? Peat Fuel; Milking by Machinery; Sure Cure for the Gapes in Chickens; Cure for Bloat; Do Kingbirds Eat Honeybees? Grub Worms; Profitable Fruit Growing; Windmills and Pumps for the Farm. The Harvest of 1866—Wheat; Corn.

POETRY—Sunset in Autumn; Pennsylvania for the Union.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

CITY ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH—Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

COMMERCIAL—Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain and Cattle Markets, specially reported for The N. Y. Tribune.

Ready this morning. Price in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents. For sale by all newsmen.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers..	$2 00
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Twenty copies, to one address.....................	30 00

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Drafts on New-York, or Post-office orders, payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 33 Pine-st.

MILLINERY.

MME. NEWBERRY WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, Oct. 18th and 19th, a choice assortment of Winter Millinery, the latest Parisian styles. No. 802 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDI	SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Dec. 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 20th of October, at 12 o'clock precisely.

Passengers are requested to be on board about 11 o'clock.

The ST. LAURENT will follow the Europe, and sail Nov. 3. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon........$100 | Lower Saloon........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO	Oct. 17
MALTA	Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

HIBERNIA, MONROE	TUESDAY, Oct. 16
IOWA, CRAIG	SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Oct. 27
VIRGINIA	Prowse	SATURDAY, Nov. 3

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Oct. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Oct. 27
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 20.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND EMIGRATION OFFICES,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NOTICE.

We have this day opened an office at No. 23 Broadway, for the sale of passage tickets to and from London, Liverpool and Queenstown, by steamship and sailing packet.

Drafts for £1 and upwards, available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, issued on the most favorable terms.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., or No. 23 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Oct. 20.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 27.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY........Nov. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 3

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and the Florida ports.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The elegant steamship GRANADA will follow on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

OCT. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

OCT. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS,

including Havana, St. Andrews, Cape Haytien, San Domingo, St. Juan, St. Thomas, St. Bartholemew, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique and Kingston.

The whole trip will occupy about one month, in the most delightful season of the year for the tropics.

Price of passage for the round trip, including stateroom and first-class table provided with every luxury:

MAIN SALOONS.

Adults	$300
Children and servants	250

FORWARD CABINS, (same table as above,)

Adults	$250
Children under 10	200

For passage and other particulars, apply to
DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO.,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.
H. LIVINGSTON,
Capt. BAKER,
leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.

Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD,
on THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.

Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT. FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN named CARLTON S. HORTON, resided some years ago, for a short time, on the island of Madeira, and is reported as having died in the United States, after his return there; if so, and his relations will communicate with the United States Consul at Funchal, Madeira, they will obtain information of some little moneyed value.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD TABLE BOARDING MAY be had by the week, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED—ANY FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family wishing to reduce their expenses for the Winter, and willing to take five or six adults of first respectability and of little trouble for a reasonable compensation, may address BLOOMFIELD, Box No. 109, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PRIVATE FAMILY, No. 26 Sands-st., for married people only; two furnished rooms, front, on first floor. For cards of admission, apply to Mr. SEYMOUR, at Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York.

BOARD—BROOKLYN.—A LARGE UNFURNISHED back room on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, a large furnished room on the upper floor, at No. 141 Montague-st.; reference required.

BOARD WANTED—EITHER IN THIS CITY or Brooklyn, or Orange, N. J., by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, from Nov. 1, or sooner. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS CAN be had in the most fashionable part of the avenue; board on the European plan; only parties of unexceptionable standing and willing to pay liberally need apply. Address for eight days PRINCIPAL, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, first-class, also single room; everything new and neat; quite convenient to hotels; on Madison-square; private family; no boarders; the best of service provided; breakfast served in private parlor if desired. Inquire at No. 19 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BREAKFAST if desired, may be had in 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.—fine locality—with a genteel family of three adults. Address J. TRUMAN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A large handsomely furnished second-story front room with board, to two single gentlemen of respectability and refinement. Call between 10 A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 134 West 4th-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED.—A young lady, a teacher, desires a home in an educated Christian family in Brooklyn. Any family disposed to meet such desire may address Box No. 616 New-York Post-office.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

WEST 22D-ST.—A LARGE THIRD STORY front room to let, with full or partial board, in a private family. Apply between 10 and 12 at Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO WILL ROOM together, can have good board and a comfortable home, at very reasonable rates, by applying at No. 118 2d-av., near 7th-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR AND two bedrooms to let to gentlemen of quiet habits, without board, at No. 28 West 29th-st., three blocks above the Hoffman House.

72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 5th-av.—First and third floors, furnished, with private table only, will be let to one or two first-class families.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with rooms on the second floor, with or without board, in a small private family: terms reasonable. Location 51 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor and part of a third, to let with board, to gentlemen only, in a private family, No 48 East 30th-st. References required.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WHO WILL room together may find superior board in Hudson City, N. J., 25 minutes from foot of Barclay-st. Address T. V. TABER, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments to let, between Union and Madison squares, by a private family; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,637 Post-office.

44 UNION-SQUARE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED floors, containing four and six rooms, with private tables. Also, single rooms with board for gentlemen.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably. Watchman all night.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class rooms and board, at No. 35 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, on first floor, with pantries and closets, with board, at No. 33 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

NICELY-FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms, on the second floor, to let with board, at No. 87 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET IN HARLEM—FIVE FIRST-CLASS stores, with double fronts, underneath the new building fronting on 4th-av. and 129th-st., known as the National Hall. These stores measure 18 feet by 44 feet, have lofty ceilings, gas and water, and open in the rear upon a wide piazza and comfortable yard; the footpath in front is 20 feet wide and flagged; there are capacious cellars underneath, the entrances to which are handsomely railed in. The fact that these stores are beneath the National Hall, a place of first-class public entertainment, ought to be sufficiently suggestive to traders of the value of the location; rents moderate. Inquire, on the premises, for Mr. A. D. MYER, or at J. T. Thomson's jewelry-store, No. 421 Broadway, where a plan of the stores and the National Hall may be seen.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT marble store, just finishing, in Broadway, west side, one door above Waverly-place, built under the superintendance of Mr. Griffith Thomas, in the very best manner, with all the recent improvements. It is eminently suited for any first-class lace, embroidery and shawl establishment, or wholesale and retail dry goods business. To an undoubted responsible house a favorable lease will be given. The store and lofts will be rented separately if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, A double house, four stories, with stable and port cochere entrance; it is situated on a corner fronting and overlooking the square; is in good order, and has a spacious library of 10,000 volumes, being all that is required by a gentleman of refinement and leisure, having all that is necessary for comfort and convenience, and will be rented low to a desirable tenant. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st., or C. J. FOLSOME, 85 St. Mark's-place.

ORANGE.—TO RENT A HOUSE IN FIRST-rate order, and well furnished, on high ground, six minutes' walk from railroad-station; it contains 11 rooms, has range, a brick furnace, and gas; from Nov. 1; rent $150 per month. Apply to BLAKEWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent to a private family; a beautiful five-story, brown-stone house, in perfect order, above the Fifth-av. Hotel, in a first-class street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, CONVENIENT TO ferry, a three-story basement and subcellar brick house, in fine order, with improvements, at a moderate rent, provided the applicant will buy a small portion of the furniture at a fair value. Address A. D., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE TWO STORY house with about one acre of ground, within few minutes' walk of the West Flushing Railroad depot; in good order and possession at once. For particulars apply to LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with the furniture, situated on Stuyvesant-square. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 4 Broad-st.

PART OF A STABLE TO RENT—ROOM for three horses and two carriages, from 1st November to 1st May, in 32d-st.; rent $300. Address J. L. K., Box No. 2,668 Post-office, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—MEDIUM-sized, neatly furnished, high-stoop modern house in West 23d-st., at a moderate rent, to a private family. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED A LARGE AND elegant dwelling-house in Union-square. Apply to C. A. JACKSON, No. 60 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A NEW COACH-HOUSE, JUST FINISHED, with all improvements, four stalls, at No. 69 West 28th-st. Rent $900 per annum.

STORE TO LET IN HOWARD-ST., ONE in Broadway, 25x175 feet; large liquor store in West-st. Apply to WM. CAMPBELL, No. 680 Broadway.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will leave Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.) EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for the above places. Returning, leave Sag Harbor EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Wednesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock Fairhaven, Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE RED BANK		
Thursday, Oct.	11,	6¼ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct.	10,	8 A. M.
Friday,	12,	7 A. M.	Thursday,	11,	10 A. M.
Saturday,	13,	10½ A. M.	Friday,	12,	10½ A. M.
Tuesday,	16,	8¾ A. M.	Monday,	15,	8 A. M.
Wednesday,	17,	9 A. M.	Tuesday,	16,	12 M.
Thursday,	18,	10 A. M.	Wednesday,	17,	1 P. M.
Friday,	19,	10½ A. M.	Thursday,	18,	2 P. M.
Saturday,	20,	2 P. M.	Friday,	19,	2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway	at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel	at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)	at....11:50 A. M.

on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of Fishing Tackle. Sent by Express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand Double Guns.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Several first-class and medium-priced houses, above 9th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs.

ALSO,

Property on Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.

ALSO,

Property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs.

Owners placing their property in my hands, either for auction or private sale, are assured of my best services in their behalf.
D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
No. 14 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The beautiful country residence known as Linden Park, about one mile from and in view of the river; the place contains about 17 acres, on which is a large dwelling, built within the last ten years, and is in good order; all necessary outbuildings, including a large ice-house, new last year, put up at a cost of over $1,000; a beautiful little lake of clear spring water—this lake supplies nearly all the ice used in Cornwall; it is well stocked with fish, such as bass, pickerel and perch; there is over 2,000 fruit trees, mostly coming into bearing, of the choicest kind of fruit. For particulars, apply to C. H. RING, on the place, or FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Two neat and comfortable two-story and attic brick houses in fee, in good order; Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge, near Grand-st.; lots 20 feet by 75 feet each. Also, 4 lots north side 82d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., full size; a portion of the money can remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., executors of estate of Mrs. C. Donaldson.

FOR SALE—THOSE REMAINING UNSOLD OF those magnificent first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots fronting Central Park, on 73d-st., the most beautiful location in New-York; commanding a fine view of the Park; having all the modern improvements, sewer, water and gas. The street will be paved with Belgian pavement this Fall. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAMES POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 196 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York, 3 from depot; good roomy house; excellent barn, with outbuildings; productive orchard and good variety of fruit; a brook runs through a portion of the farm; has a choice of markets for all products at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, 14 miles from New-York, containing 30 to 40 acres. The house large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hothouses, &c., all in perfect order. For permit and particulars, apply to G. A. ROBBINS, Executor, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, (nearly new) country seat delightfully located on Staten Island, near railroad depot; fine commodious dwelling, outbuildings, and about five acres of land; ground high, splendid view of the bay, choice fruit trees; price $8,500; furnished, $10,500. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn; is in all respects as regards neighborhood, construction, finish, order, &c., really first class (needs only to be seen to be appreciated); house is 38 feet wide, three stories, attic and basement; is open for inspection. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y.

$30.000 CASH.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house in good order, not higher up town than 34th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; possession on or before May next; communications treated as confidential. Address Box No. 1,820 New-York Post-office, stating locality, size, price and where an interview may be had. Lot must be in fee.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class, and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A CHOICE FARM—FRUITS AND BUILDINGS, 75 acres, at Scotch Plains—$8,500; 80 acres, with good large buildings and fruits, at Mulford Station, near Elizabeth, $12,000; 75 acres, Rockland County, good buildings and fruits, $5,000; farms and country seats, all prices and locations.
W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A LARGE stone house, on Strawberry Hill with stone stable and six acres of land, stocked with fruit trees. The above place is beautifully situated a mile from the depot, and commands a fine view of the town and the Sound. Apply to J. L., Stamford, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—34 feet wide, three-story and basement; excellent neighborhood; house in fine order; possession at once; terms easy; price $20,500. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT LONG Branch; house contains 19 rooms, carriage-house and ½ acre of land, $5,300; a first class place, 3 acres, at Norwalk, furnished complete, $11,000; 19 acres at Boiling Spring, fine buildings, $10,500. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID HOUSES ON Lexington-av., brown stone fronts, 4-story and basement; a large number of new houses, from $8,000 to $40,000. CHAMBERLIN & CO., No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 8.

A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE RESIDENCE for sale or exchange for a City house, one hour from the City, three minutes to depot; beautifully shaded, well laid out; call 10 to 1. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat about three acres, on the Pelham Road, near the water; good house, garden, fruit and shade trees; for $10,500. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A SNUG cottage house with ten rooms, large lot, gas and water, in first-class neighborhood; price $6,000; possession Nov. 1. Apply to HENRY D. LAW, 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE large and elegant first-class brown-stone dwelling on Montague-terrace, (Brooklyn Heights,) with immediate possession. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY BASEMENT frame house, with gas and stable, on 111th-st., No. 7, near 4th-av.; $3,800. Inquire on premises or WM. CAMPBELL, No. 680 Broadway.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 959 2d-av., near 51st-st., brown-stone house, with all improvements, with or without furniture. Possession immediately.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES—WITH FROM one to three acres of ground, for sale, within one hour of New-York. Prices ranging from $4,000 to $10,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY COMPLETE cottage on the southeast corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

PARK-AV. LOT FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST corner 37th-st.; one of the best lots on Murray Hill. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COUNTRY HOUSE, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., thirty-five minutes from New-York. GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

84 FRANKLIN-ST. FOR SALE.—APPLY to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, in this City or Brooklyn, by a small private family; possession on or about Nov. 1, or immediately. Address, with full particulars, X. Y. Z., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BRICK HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements to rent with privilege of buying, in a good neighborhood, on the west side, not above 40th-st.; possession wanted about April 1. Address J. L. G., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN OR NEAR Yonkers wanted by a respectable party; will pay for the Winter months $300, and for the Summer months $700 to $900. Address N. T., Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED—A FACTORY OF GOOD SIZE WITHIN 30 miles of City; water frontage preferred. Address with full description, M., Box No. 28 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE FLOOR AND KITCHEN, SUITABLE for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Address W., No. 14 John-st., second-floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—PARTNER WANTED WHO can command this amount of capital, to extend a manufactory of staple commodities subject to little variation in price. Profits ample, as shown by experience. Address ANDERSON, care of Richard H. Bowne, Esq., No. 9 Pine-st. None but principals will be treated with.

$5.000.—PARTNER OF ACTIVITY and strictest integrity only wanted; can easily, without risk, realize capital monthly. Apply to S. N. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., first loft.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free; patent secretary bedstead; cheap furniture in suites.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. R. H. E. GRAHAM, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT—No. 150 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 154 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI—FRENCH THEATRE—MACBETH.

First night of MACBETH | Director..........J. GRAU

Last week but one of the season before the departure of the company for Boston.

Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway. Seats secured for the representations in advance.

FRIDAY—18th subscription night, Oct. 19.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI as LADY MACBETH.

Proscenium boxes, containing four seats, $20; private boxes, four seats, $16; orchestra seats, $3; dress-circle, $3; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 75 cents.

Ristori Matinee next Saturday—ELIZABETH.
In Brooklyn—RISTORI—Thursday next—MACBETH.

RISTORI MATINEE—FRENCH THEATRE

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½—Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Admission to all parts of the house at the Matinee, $2, (with exception of Private Boxes, which will be secured at their usual price.)

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, second performance of Eichberg's Operetta Bouffe, in one act, entitled
A NIGHT IN ROME,
which was received last night with TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE. With entirely new scenery, painted expressly for the Opera, by RICHARD FARREN, including Street in Rome, with view of the Tiber and St. Peter's in the distance. New costumes, properties, &c. With a SPLENDID CAST, and a strengthened chorus. During the Opera, a Ballet and a new Feature, entitled THE DANCE OF THE JUMPING JACKS, THE KNAVES OF DIAMONDS, HEARTS, SPADES and CLUBS will be introduced. To be followed by the ever-popular Comedietta of WANTED A THOUSAND MILLINERS, in which Mr. MARK SMITH and the FINE DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.

MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Oct. 18, in four different characters:
First, in Carl von Holtei's drama,
HANS JUERGE ODER DIE PERLENSCHNUR.
(Hans Juerge, or The String of Beads.)
Second, in Kotzebue's comedy,
DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN, (The Unfortunate.)
As SEBRECHT FALK.
HIPPOLIT FALK.
CHARLES FANCON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON and LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG.
J. E. COOKE in the PICKWICK CHARACTERS.
Supported by the full
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
Trained Horses, Performing Ponies, Mules, &c.
Clowns—E. Crouste and J. Pentland.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
APHROSIA, THE DEMON PAGE.
MISS FANNY HERRING IN
SIX NEW AND INTERESTING CHARACTERS.
Mr. G. L. FOX IN A NEW COMIC ROLE,
PAUL JONES, PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN.
EVERYBODY IN THESE GREAT PIECES.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE.

"STUDIO BUILDING,"
No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.,
The following celebrated
STATUES IN MARBLE,
By Mr. MOZIER, of Rome:

1. THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON; (life-size, group.)
2. "IL PENSEROSO;" (Milton.)
3. JEPTHAH'S DAUGHTER.
4. UNDINE, VEILED, RISING FROM THE CASTLE WELL.
5. THE PERI; OR, EDEN REGAINED. (Moore.)
6. POCAHONTAS.
7. THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

FINE ARTS.

PHOTO ENGRAVING.

We are ready to execute relief plates by our new process of light and chemicals. A saving of 30 per cent. guaranteed to publishers by our process. Beautiful specimens may be seen by calling upon WATERS, SON & MORVAN, office of Waters & Son, 90 Fulton-st.

RARE PICTURES.—TWO CRAYONS BY Noel, purchased from the artist in 1836, may be seen at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29; Consolidation Coal Company.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN BRYAN.
J. VAN SCHAICK.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

NEW-YORK, Oct 10, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of JOHN BRYAN & CO., and will continue the business as bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broad-st.
JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business, on his own account, at No. 38 Broad-st.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing between MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAN and GUSTAV ZITTEL, under the style and firm of M. MORGENTHAN & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GUSTAV ZITTEL retiring from the firm. Mr. MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAN will continue to carry on the business at the old stand No. 53 Cedar-st., without any change of firm. All debts due the firm will be collected and liabilities of the firm settled by the firm only.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of
WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.
Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our houses here and in New-Orleans.
JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

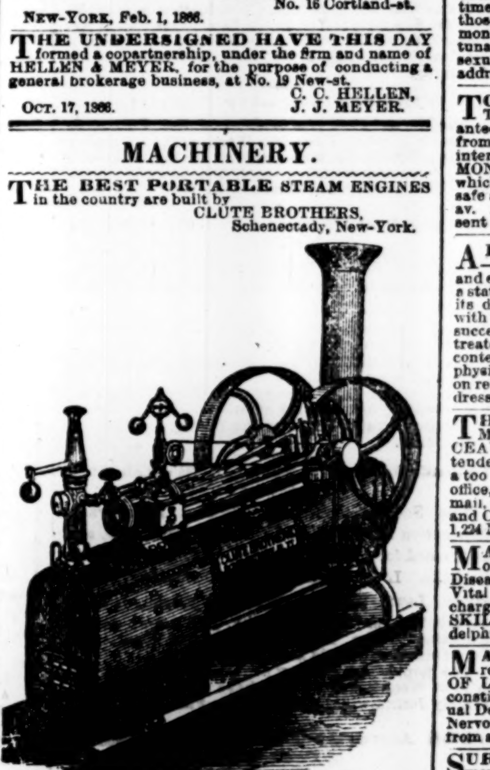
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.
EDWARD MORRISON,
ANDREW SOHER,
JOSEPH SOHER.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—A. W. SPIES HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SPIES, KISSAM & CO. The business will be continued by the members of the new firm.
SPIES, KISSAM & CO.,
No. 16 Cortland-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm and name of HELLEN & MEYER, for the purpose of conducting a general brokerage business, at No. 19 New-st.
C. C. HELLEN,
J. J. MEYER.
OCT. 17, 1866.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by
CLUTE BROTHERS,
Schenectady, New-York.



FROM 4 TO 25 HORSE POWER.

These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.

Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York. Send for a circular and price list.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK.

Stove linings, drain pipe and tile; common and well brick, and fire clays for sale. Our facilities enable us to manufacture and ship goods in all kinds of vessels, direct from our clay beds cheaper than any other concern in this country. Apply to Messrs. LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st., New-York, or directly to CROSSMAN BROTHERS & CO., Woodbridge, N. J.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN having any cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., to dispose of, can obtain the utmost value, in cash, for them, as I must have these articles for Western markets. Call, or address a note by post, to Mr. and Mrs. H., No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

PARLOR OR CARPET CROQUET.—Just received a new supply of this fascinating game, arranged for playing in the house. Sold wholesale and retail by GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, New-York.

STAINED GLASS—FOR CHURCHES OR dwellings. Go to W. J. HANINGTON'S establishment, (who was awarded the prize medal at the World's Fair, 1853,) No. 146 10th-st., adjoining A. T. Stewart's, Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 119 4th-av. Successfully administered by the inventor for 18 years for rheumatism, metallic and chronic diseases and all maladies peculiar to ladies.

$50.000 WORTH OF OLD BOOKS, newspapers and waste paper wanted, for which I will pay the highest cash price. GEO. SCOTT, No. 62 West Broadway.

STUART'S SYRUP.—EXTRA SYRUP, OF superior quality, in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
The thrilling and truthful drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
depicting in truthful scenes the HISTORY OF THE INEBRIATE, and exhibiting the actualities of BAR-ROOM LIFE.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 18,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will appear in his famous character
CALEB PLUMMER.

The director being pleased to announce the production after the most careful preparation of
BOUCICAULT'S BEAUTIFUL DRAMA,
From the exquisite fireside story of Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled
DOT,
OR,
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH,
With new and appropriate scenery, and the following artistic cast:

John Perrybingle	by	Mr. C. Vandenhoff
Mr. Tackleton	by	Mr. Stoddart
Edward Plummer	by	Mr. W. Barron
Dot	by	Miss Caroline Carson
Mary Fielding	by	Miss Georgie Teibin
Tilly	by	Mrs. Saunders
Mrs. Fielding	by	Miss Harris
Bertha	by	Miss Blanche Gray
Cricket	by	Miss Alice Harrison

AND

MR. JEFFERSON..........as..........CALEB PLUMMER

ACT 1.—John Perrybingle's Home.
ACT 2.—Caleb Plummer's Drawing-room.
ACT 3.—Dot's Cottage.

Introducing the celebrated
OLD ENGLISH CUSHION DANCE.
Seats may be secured from 9 until 4 P. M.

IRVING HALL—SYMPHONY-SOIREES.

THEO. THOMAS'S SYMPHONY-SOIREES.
THIRD SEASON—1866-67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY-SOIREE
WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY EVENING,
OCT. 20.
SOLOISTS:
MISS ANTONIA HENNE (her first appearance).
MR. WILLIAM MASON.
PROGRAMME:

Vorspiel—"Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg," (new)	Wagner
Aria—"Che faro senza Eurydice, (Orphee)	Gluck
Concerto for Piano, G, op. 58	Beethoven
Rondo—"Non piu mesta," (Cenerentola)	Rossini
Symphony, C	Schubert

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SEVENTY PERFORMERS, under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.

TICKETS, INCLUDING A RESERVED SEAT, $1 50, Can now be obtained at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at Schubert & Co.'s, No. 320 Broadway; at Irving Hall, and at the Theatre Ticket-office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS can now obtain them at Irving Hall, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

New Fifth-av. Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., Adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
Open EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. BRILLIANT AND VARIED PROGRAMME. RIVALS, LOVE AND MEDICINE, BEAUTIFUL SOLOS, (ever popular,) FALL OF FORT FISHER, &c. First Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 2½.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

Prof. J. E. FROBISHER is now ready to make his annual arrangements with Lecture Committees for evening readings during the Fall and Winter season; terms moderate. Address No. 122 East 18th-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P.M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ST. LUKE'S Home will be held at the institution, No. 487 Hudson-st., on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON and Rev. Dr. STEPHEN TYNG, Jr., will speak on the occasion.

MEETINGS.

NATIONAL RAILWAY CONVENTION.—The adjourned Convention of Railway Presidents, Superintendents and Chief Engineers, will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New-York, Oct. 24, at 12 M., in accordance with the circular and reports of the Executive Committee.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.
J. H. STURGEON, Vice-President.
S. L. FREMONT, B. T. HASELL, } Secretaries.
T. J. CARTER, L. J. FLEMMING, } Executive Committee.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH.—FALL REUNION.—The members of the New-England Church and congregation will meet for a social reunion at the church (West 41st-st., near 6th-av.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses are promised by Revs. HENRY WARD BEECHER, STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., JOSEPH T. DURYEA, and other gentlemen.

Tickets may be obtained by any interested in the prosperity of a Congregational church for the upper part of the City, of members of the church generally.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes o impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THE NEW COMEDY,
by Benjamin Webster, Jr., Esq., from the French of Victorien Sardon, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
having proved
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL,
will be presented this
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.
FRIDAY, Oct. 19—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 20—THE FAST FAMILY.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. H. J. Byron his last and most successful play
£100,000,
which is in preparation, and will be produced early next week, and presented alternately with the
TWO NEW COMEDIES,
now attracting full and delighted audiences, all produced with scenery, dresses and appointments
ENTIRELY NEW,
and distribution of characters embracing
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

In compliance with numerous applications for occasional representations of the
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES,
it is announced that several of the most popular, including
THE RIVALS,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
and the
SERIOUS FAMILY,
with their great casts of characters, will be shortly given thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SIXTH GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET
in precisely the same style as presented at night.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR,
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE BLACK CROOK EVERY EVENING at 7¾.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT AT 8

WM. STUART..........Manager
DENSELY CROWDED AUDIENCES.
Triumphant success before crowded and brilliant audiences of the great artiste,
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
supported by
J. C. McCULLOM AND A FINE CAST,
in Brougham's dramatization of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. BOWERS
(A faultless and brilliant personation.)
Act I.—THE PRICE OF CRIME.
Act II.—THE LIME TREE WALK.
Act III.—DUEL TO THE DEATH.
Act IV.—THE INCENDIARY.
Act V.—AT BAY—THE SECRET.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Doors open at 7¼. Seats secured six days in advance. Admission 75c. and 30c.; Reserved Seats $1; Orchestra Stalls $1 50.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY, and during the week,
The splendid drama of
CAPTAIN MACHEATH.
The celebrated
LESLIE,
the Hero of Niagara in his daring
Ascension on the
Tight Rope.
Drama of the GOLD SEEKERS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet..........Directeurs.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, OPERA.
SATURDAYS, COMEDY VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMA.
FRENCH OPERA,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock,
LE TOREADOR.
Opera bouffe in two acts, by Adam.
LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE.
Opera comique in one act. Music by Paer.

Prices of admission, $1; Boxes, (four seats,) $10; Parquet seats, $2; Second Tier, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents.

Offices for subscriptions and sale of tickets are now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

IRVING HALL.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
LA MARSEILLAISE,
COME INTO THE GARDEN MAUD,
MY PRETTY JANE,
DREAM OF THE REVELER,
"WHEN GEORGE THE IIId. WAS KING!"
"I'M A SWELL!" and the "HISTORY OF JULIUS CÆSAR."
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL
will sing the above songs in character every night this week (Saturday excepted) in their celebrated entertainment.
Last Matinee but one on SATURDAY at 10 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved, $1. Commence at 8.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN.
THIRTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE OF M. HARTZ.
The most wonderful illusionist of the age,
AT DODWORTH HALL,
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.
This wonderful feat is the most thrilling and exciting ever presented to an audience, and is only accomplished by the Hindoos and M. Hartz. Also
THE CHARMING GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
and the WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.
Tickets 50 cents; Children half price.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.
GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
IN COSTUME,
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 20.
Doors open at 9½. To begin at 10 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

KELLY & LEON'S

Immense	MINSTRELS,	A fact.
throngs	720 BROADWAY 720	Our success
of people	LEON BURLESQUE,	is due
nightly	MY-DE-AH RES-TOR-HER,	to good
testify	GEORGE CHRISTY'S	artists
hearty	5TH-AV. HELP,	and our
applause	ALLEN'S NICODEMUS,	earnest
and flattering	SANDS' DANCES,	efforts
approval.	KELLY'S BALLADS.	to please.

EXERCISE—HEALTH—AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., now open for the season. Day and Evening classes.

NIBLO'S AND RISTORI—RESERVED seats can be had at No. 575 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAN.

As sung by Miss Cavendish in the BLACK CROOK, at NIBLO'S. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place, opposite Clinton Hall, near the Cooper Institute and Bible House.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at moderate prices. Second-hand pianos from $100 to $250. Upright and square pianos to rent.
BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
No. 147 10th-st., near 10th-av.

MME. SOLITO DESIRES TO INFORM her friends and the public that having returned from Italy, she has resumed her profession and will give lessons in music and singing. Residence No. 1,248 Broadway, or care of BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

A YOUNG GIRL WHO WISHES TO learn to play on the piano is willing to give her time and work for board and instructions. Call, or address for two days, at No. 183 East 26th-st.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, very low for cash, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

$6 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCTION on piano at teacher's residence; at pupils', $8. Method easy and progressive. Address TEACHER, No. 366 6th-av.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS,

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Cost of Public Instruction in New-York City.

$2,522,000 the Estimate of Expenses for the Ensuing Year.

The Board of Education held its regular meeting last evening, President McLean in the chair.

The following report was presented and laid over, after which the Board adjourned:

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET FOR 1867.

To the Board of Education:

The Finance Committee respectfully represent, that it is their duty under the by-laws of the Board, to report the probable cost of maintaining the school system for the ensuing year. That in the performance of that duty they made careful inquiry as to the amount required, and arrived at the conclusion that the sum of $2,522,000 would be necessary to defray the current expenses of the schools, and to build the additional school houses imperatively demanded during the year 1867.

The following statement shows for what purposes the moneys will be required, and also the appropriations made for the same objects by the Board for the present year:

	Appropriations, 1866.	Estimates for 1867.
Salaries of Teachers—Day Sch'ls.	$1,353,660 00	$1,450,000
Salaries of Janitors—Day Sch'ls.	64,847 50	75,000
Incidental Expenses of Ward Schools, including Fuel	150,206 68	200,000
Depository, being the cost of all the Books, Stationery, Blackboards, Brooms, &c., used by or for the Pupils of the Schools	171,939 40	190,000
Evening Schools, including Salaries of Teachers and Janitors	95,000 00	85,000
Rents of School Premises	25,000 00	30,000
Salaries of Superintendents, Clerks and all other employes	50,000 00	46,000
Incidental Expenses of the Board of Education, which includes Printing, Advertising, Repairs to the Hall of the Board, Expense of Workshop, Storage Building, Stable, Cost of Vehicles for use of Shop and Depository, &c., &c	50,000 00	48,000
Colored Schools	31,846 53	40,000
Normal Schools	8,000 00	12,000
Corporate Schools (for Teachers' Salaries)	38,000 00	45,000
Gas for Ward and Evening Schools	14,337 35	20,000
For purchasing, leasing and procuring sites for erecting buildings, and for furnishing, fitting up, altering, enlarging and repairing the buildings and premises under their charge; for the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of the School moneys made by the Board, and for such further sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the purposes authorized by said Act	97,405 85	281,000
Making the total amount asked for	$268,240 33	2,522,000
Appropriations for obligations incurred during the year 1865, &c.	$2,454,327 54	

It might be proper to state here that the determination of the Board, as expressed at the commencement of the year, not to exceed, or incur any debt beyond the amounts appropriated for the support of the system, has been attended with the desired result, and your Committee can confidently state that this Board will be able to meet every obligation now due, or that may become due before the close of the year.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the public should know the grounds upon which the foregoing estimate is made, and the necessity of the expenditure, so that they may be able to judge intelligently of the propriety of it. With that in view, it was deemed advisable to go more into details than is usual when submitting a report to the Board.

The chief expenditure made by the Board, as is shown by the statement, is for teachers' salaries—the total asked for 1867 being about $1,608,000. In making the amount for teachers' salaries larger in the estimate than was appropriated for the same purpose this year, the Committee were governed mainly by the usual increase of demand for teachers, caused by the increase of pupils attending the schools. In this connection your Committee are advised that the public do not fully appreciate the colossal dimensions to which the school system of this City has grown—the number of teachers required, their qualifications, responsibilities and compensation.

The number of schools which participate in the School Fund, with the attendance of pupils therein, is shown by the following statement:

	Number.	Actual Average.	Whole Number Taught, 1866.
Grammar Schools	94	26,392	55,182
Primary Schools	88	48,707	125,928
Colored Schools	10	732	1,946
Evening Schools	48	11,202	25,005
Normal Schools	2	262	613
Corporate Schools	18	5,434	14,536
Total	260	92,729	223,210

The number of teachers employed in instructing the pupils of the aforesaid schools (teachers in the Corporate School not included) is as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Day schools	350	1,860
Evening schools	122	284
Normal schools	11	2
Total	483	2,146

The rules prohibit the employment of more than one teacher to thirty pupils in a Grammar School, and one to forty-five in Primary Schools.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Male Departments.

Principals (based on attendance of pupils) from $2,000 to	$3,000 00
Vice-Principals	1,800 00
Male Assistants (average)	1,200 00
Female Assistants (average)	675 00

Female Departments.

Principals	$1,200 00
Vice-Principals	900 00
Assistants (average)	600 00

Primary Schools.

Principals	$1,012 50
Vice-Principals	750 00
Assistants (average)	450 00

Special teachers are paid for the time actually employed.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Male Departments.

Principal (per night)	$3 50
Male Assistants (per night)	2 50
Female Assistants (per night)	1 50

Female Departments.

Principals (per night)	$2 75
Assistants (per night)	1 50

The salaries of teachers in corporate schools are regulated by the Trustees and Managers of the institutions in which they are employed.

It will be noticed that the above statement shows that a small number of male teachers are employed. The cause is scarcity of applicants, the salary not being a sufficient inducement. Of the female teachers about 1,100 are employed in the Primary schools, and there are in the schools over 1,000 teachers that receive less than $500 salary, and 300 that receive less than $400. Teachers rarely reach the position of Principal until they have spent the best part of their lives in teaching, and seldom receive salaries above the average amount paid, until they have had several years' experience. The Committee are of opinion that the teachers, as a class, are inadequately paid, considered, not alone with reference to the high responsibilities and arduous duties of their profession, but to the increased expense of living, and the inducements presented (particularly to males) in other positions, and are sure that the public are of the same opinion.

The whole number of Janitors required for the year 1867, will be about one hundred, which is one for each school building; their average salaries will be $750.

The item of Incidental Expenses for Ward Schools is to pay for the fuel, current expenses for keeping the School buildings in repair, and for supplies not furnished through the Depository of the Board of Education. The increase of this item is attributable to the enchanced cost of labor, materials, and price (as well as quantity) of fuel required.

The item of $190,000 for the Depository, is to purchase books, stationery, &c., &c., for the use of the pupils in the schools under the care of the Board. These are purchased under contracts, which are awarded to the lowest responsible bidders, and are mostly held by the principal school-book publishers of this City. The cause of this increase over the amount appropriated for 1866 is anticipated increase of pupils.

The cost per pupil for books, stationery, &c., for the year 1866, on the actual average, will be about	$2 05
On the whole number taught	85

The item for colored schools is increased to $40,000, in anticipation of improvements in some of the school buildings and additional attendance of pupils.

The other items, with the exception of that for special purposes, have not been changed materially from last year, and some have been reduced through a desire of the Board to retrench as much as possible. The rules regulating expenditures, government of the schools, &c., are printed in the manual, and are accessible to all who desire to be fully informed on the subject.

The item relative to special objects, for the erection of school buildings, &c., has been materially increased, but not to so great an extent as demanded by the desire for more school buildings, and if the school fund would permit it the Committee would feel justified in recommending a larger sum for the purpose of erecting school buildings.

The necessary preliminary measures have been taken to erect new school-houses in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards. A building is required for a Normal School, a new school-house for colored children, and additional school facilities are also asked for in the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. That the school-houses referred to are urgently demanded, no one familiar with the educational wants of our City will dispute, and it is confidently believed that when our citizens are made acquainted with the fact that in all expenditures for this purpose, the title to the property is vested in the City, and is worth at any time the original cost, and that the wants of our people require more accommodations for school purposes, they will cheerfully acquiesce in the expenditure.

The value of the real estate purchased by the Board of Education for school purposes, since the organization of the Board of Education, in 1842, is estimated at $4,000,000.

Your Committee cannot close this report without referring to the gratifying fact that our schools have been visited during the past year by high officials representing most of the civilized nations of Europe, who were sent for that purpose, and by a large number of those charged with the educational interests in neighboring cities and States—all of whom acknowledged the superiority and efficiency of our schools as a means of educating the whole people. It is also gratifying to know that our citizens are manifesting an increased interest in public education. The school system of this City is the most liberal of any on the face of the earth; it is confined to no [illegible] nationality or color; all have equal advantages and attention; it costs the parent or guardian of a child absolutely nothing from the time he enters a primary school until he graduates at a grammar school or the college. [illegible] school-houses are [illegible] to [illegible]; and it is undoubtedly the [illegible] of all good citizens to [illegible] the advantages of the public schools, [illegible] that the child of every citizen may obtain the blessings of education.

In conclusion, your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the annexed estimates be duly authenticated under the seal of this Board in duplicate, and submitted to the Board of Supervisors and to the Board of Finance Commissioners, as provided by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
HENRY P. WEST,
RICHARD WARREN,
WILSON SMALL,
Finance Committee.

OCT. 17, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
IN BOARD OF EDUCATION, October, 1866.

To the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York:

In pursuance of the first subdivision of the third section of the act to amend, consolidate and reduce into one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York, the Board of Education hereby reports an estimate of the amount, over and above the sums specified in the fifteenth section of the said act, which will be required during the year 1867 for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of public instruction in said City. [Here follows the estimate given above in the report of the Committee.]

And the Board of Education hereby reports that after deducting from said aggregate amount of $2,522,000 the amount of moneys apportioned to the County of New-York, $242,280 04, referred to in the 14th section of said act, and the several sums of money directed to be raised by the 15th section of the same act, the Board of Education estimates that the balance will be the amount over and above the sum specified in the 15th section of said act, which will be required during the year 1867, for the purpose of meeting the annual expenses of public instruction in the City of New-York.

BASIS UPON WHICH THE ESTIMATE IS MADE.

Fund for 1867.

Amount from the State		$242,280 04
Same from the City		242,280 04
One-twentieth of one per cent. on taxable property of the City and county, $736,989,908		368,494 95
Eight dollars *per capita* on the whole number taught, as per official reports, during the year ending Oct. 1, 1866, viz.:		
Ward Schools and Primaries	$181,110	
Evening Schools	25,005	
Colored Schools	1,946	
Normal Schools	613	
	$208,674	1,669,392 00
Total Fund		$2,522,447 03

UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Demonstration in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn—Speeches of Joshua M. Van Cott, S. B. Chittenden, Gov. Cox, of Ohio, Gen. Ashley, and Others.

Yesterday evening a grand mass meeting of the Union Republican men of Kings County was held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Outside several stands were erected, upon which bands of music played national airs, and from which speeches were made to large and enthusiastic numbers during the evening. The Academy was crowded with a highly respectable audience, many ladies being present. Before the commencement of proceedings the orchestra gave some fine operatic selections, which seemed to take the house by surprise, so unusual is it to get anything better than brazen noise under such circumstances. For the first time in our reporter's experience a German brass band got an enthusiastic *encore.*

JOSHUA M. VAN COTT was called to the chair, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. VAN COTT.

The duty of preserving order at a Republican meeting anywhere is an easy task, but especially so in Brooklyn, and the reason why there are so many officers just elected (referring to the list of fifty Vice-Presidents) is simply because buildings of this kind are seldom sufficiently insured, and it is necessary, by a display of our force, to show that we are able to keep down all dangerous enthusiasm. I am about to introduce to you several distinguished gentlemen who are here from other sections of the country, and I know you will give them an enthusiastic—a Brooklyn welcome. The country is about to take another historic step. It is for the people to say whether that step shall be backward to the music of the rebellion, or forward to the music of the Union. The speaker then reviewed the late conduct of the President, charging him with taking unwarranted action against a Congress chosen by the people, as he was not; that he had appealed to the people who did not elect him against the Congress which they did elect. That appeal, said Mr. VAN COTT, has been already answered from Vermont, from Maine and from Ohio. [Great cheering.] He (the President) has heard the first results of that appeal, and I hope, if the news has not made him a sadder that it has made him a better man. That appeal has yet to be answered in New-York. New-York has answered every appeal as she should have done, since the flag staff fell shattered from the ruins of Fort Sumter. Our answer to the President shall be, "that we have put the rebellion down and that we shall keep it down." [Cheers.] We mean to pay our honorable debt—every dollar of it; but that other debt, contracted by rebels in arms for the destruction of our Union, that shall not be paid—not a dollar of it. [Cheers.] The speaker then went on to expound the justice of the terms of the Constitutional Amendment, and concluded by stating that it was the duty of the President to execute the laws of the people, and the people would see to it that he should do so. [Applause.]

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., was then introduced and received with repeated cheers.

Fellow-citizens, said Mr. CHITTENDEN, the question, stripped of useless drapery, on which you are to give your verdict on the 6th of November next, is this: Will you consent that the honors, the emoluments, the Treasury and the whole power of the Federal Government be surrendered to the rebels and their allies in the second year of your glorious victory? That is the question, pure and simple. But this is not the form in which our opponents put it. Mr. Mayor HOFFMAN did not so put it a few evenings since when he stood where I stand now, but take out of his speech its generalities, take off the gloss and manipulate the rest, and you will find nothing in it but the affirmation of my proposition. The speaker then analyzed the speech of Mayor HOFFMAN, combatting each proposition it contained, and claimed in conclusion to have demonstrated it to be all and no more than he had represented it to be. It is a trite old saying, he continued, but worth repeating again and again "that the people are masters in this country." It was the rank and file of the people who put down the rebellion with their bullets, and I tell you fellow-citizens that the rank and file of the people will now with their ballots keep down the rebellion for ever more. The speaker then reviewed the Constitutional Amendment in detail, and discussed at length the policy of President JOHNSON, which he characterized as suicidal to the President himself and destructive of the Commonwealth; that it was not only unjust but that it was impracticable under any other theory than the surrender of the Government into the hands of the rebels. The President, continued Mr. CHITTENDEN, proclaimed everywhere on his tour, the rights, as he called them, of those who had but lately laid down the arms which they had borne against the Union, while he condemned the men who had stood by the people and their Government in their need, and denounced them as Northern traitors. [Cheers.] What, then, means the policy of President JOHNSON? I shall tell you. It means the immediate repeal of the Civil Rights Bill, the abolition of the test oath, the restoration to ROBERT E. LEE of his Arlington estate, and the custodianship of the thousands of bodies of our fellow-countrymen and brothers who fell in arms against him and the traitors who followed him. It means that men like pirate SEMMES may come and take a place among loyal men in the halls of legislation, and that ALEXANDER STEPHENS may ask and receive a seat as Representative from Georgia. It means more than all this. It means that another Judas shall walk into the Senate and resume the seat he abandoned to become a leader of the rebellion. Here we see the most extraordinary political action ever shown in history. Men but lately in arms against, and for years preceding antagonistic to, their country demanding not only entrance to the Government, but the very keys of the State itself. Shall they have them? [Cries of "no, never."] The President of the United States insults every loyal man in the country, but we shall teach him, before many days, a lesson that will improve his mode of reasoning and direct him to more sane conclusions. [Cheers.] Let us thank God again that we are his master. Let us, on the 6th of November next, with our votes, bind him hand and foot, and deliver him over to the mercies of his own matured reflections. Mr. CHITTENDEN then referred to his being himself a candidate for Congress, and referred to his record of twenty-three years as the best guarantee he could give his friends in Brooklyn for his future course and action. The speaker retired amid great applause.

A series of resolutions was then adopted setting forth the issues involved in the present campaign, charging President JOHNSON with assumption of power in attempting to carry out a policy of reconstruction without the assent and against the will of Congress; demanding that the full fruits of the victory obtained over armed rebellion shall be realized, and that this determination ought to be made known in unmistakable terms to the late rebel States; indorsing the candidates of the Republican Party for State offices, and pledging them their undivided support.

The Chairman in complementary terms then introduced Gen. G. D. COX, Governor of Ohio, who made himself known to the Brooklynites in a fashion exceedingly flattering to their vanity, and which must have sent them home with the impression that they were models in most things for the balance of human nature. Having climaxed his compliments, Gov. COX said: We in Ohio have just gone through a struggle which once was doubtful, but is no longer so. Over two score thousand votes as they ought to be had settled that. [Cheers.] We have shown that the leaven which we had from the East has done its work well with us, and we now trust that here, in New-York, the principles of our fathers will be as well sustained by their children as they have been in Ohio. The struggle there was not a noisy one either, but it was dead in earnest. If ever a people were prepared to show that they would back their words by deeds, the people of Ohio have indeed been so. We took the motto "dirigo" from Maine and we answered back that the people of the West, too, "knew their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them." [Great cheering.] And we know what we have to expect here in New-York, for we know that it is the self-same spirit which exists among you. Referring to the opinions and the actions of the soldiers at the [illegible], the speaker said the soldier cares little for the [illegible] and the subtle logic of [illegible]. He [illegible] his whole spirit to the work, with but a single idea to guide him, yet one that will guide him safely—that the Union of the States must and shall be preserved against all enemies. The soldiers of the Union have spoken; they spoke recently at Pittsburgh. [Great applause.] At Pittsburgh the loyal hearts that really supported the flag of the country were loudly heard. They declared that we who conquered the rebellion had the absolute right to dictate terms to the vanquished. Had you argued with them upon this or that interpretation of the letter of the Constitution you might have succeeded in confusing them, but when you told them that it was their duty to secure the integrity of the Union for which they had fought and bled, there was no confusion of ideas; *that* they understood, and they contend everywhere that the results for which they fought won't be secured beyond the chance of their being trifled with or assailed in the present or in the future. The speaker then referred to the magnanimity of the Northern people as unparalleled, saying that they insisted upon no terms with the conquered but those to which they themselves were willing to be subjected. The people have declared their will not as is usual after great wars, by diplomatic dealing in protocols and the like. No; they have done it as it never was done before. They have done it by the fireside, in the market-place, in the little township meetings, and their own consciences guided them everywhere to the right. The popular voice has spoken, and it declares that the Congressional plan is the people's ultimatum; [tremendous cheering] that Congress has spoken the will of the loyal people. Let it be understood that if it be rejected by those to whom it is addressed, better terms than therein proposed they shall never get, nor, perhaps, ever have offered them again, and the whole world will admit against them that terms so good were never before offered to a conquered foe.

The speaker continued at great length, reviewing the action of Congress and the opposition, and concluded with a stirring appeal to the people of New-York to do as the loyal men have done in Ohio.

Gen. ASHLEY, of Ohio, followed in a brief speech, given up in great measure to expressions of marked difference of opinion on most things with President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD, to neither of whom was he at all polite in the way he put it. Addresses were delivered by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, and others, the meeting being sustained with enthusiasm until a late hour.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Eighteenth Ward Fenton and Woodford Club.

A meeting of this Club was held last evening at the Demilt Dispensary, and was well attended. The President of the Club, Col. JAMES M. THOMSON, introduced Hon. A. W. BENEDICT, of Pennsylvania, who said that he had just come from the victorious battle-fields of the Keystone State. The speaker then reviewed the causes and consequences of the war, and was particularly severe on those who called themselves the soldiers' friends without doing anything for them. The proposed amendments to the Constitution were then discussed seriatim, and Mr. BENEDICT declared that the only safety to the country lies in the immediate adoption of these amendments. Mr. BENEDICT, in conclusion, declared that he was in favor of negro suffrage to its fullest extent, and that he had a large family of daughters, who were quite free to marry negroes if they pleased.

GEORGE A. EVERETT, Esq., of Ohio, was the next speaker. He reviewed the speeches of President JOHNSON and attempted to show that he had been false to his promises. He thought that the President had at first advocated measures too harsh for the punishment of the South, and that now he was too much the other way. Mr. EVERETT concluded by giving a graphic description of the riots and massacre in New-Orleans, and was warmly applauded.

Hon. PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER followed, and the meeting soon afterward adjourned.

Tammany County Convention.

This wing of the Democratic Party held their Convention at Tammany Hall last evening, to nominate candidates for the County offices to be filled at the approaching election. Judge BARNARD presided, and Messrs. BURRILL and FREEMAN acted as Secretaries. Communications were received from Mozart Hall and the German Union Democratic organization, inviting a conference to unite on candidates, when a committee of one from each Ward was appointed to meet similar committees from other organizations. After the transaction of some routine business the Convention adjourned.

Correction About the Surrogate.

The report that GIDEON J. TUCKER was nominated by the Democratic Union Convention, at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, had no foundation whatever. There was no meeting of the Convention, and will be none until next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, when a candidate against Mr. TUCKER will probably be placed in the field. Ex-Recorder JAMES M. SMITH is favorably mentioned in this connection.

Independent Organization.

The delegates of the Workingmen's Independent Political Organization met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, at No. 395 Bowery. The indorsement of national and municipal officers was postponed till the regular meeting. During their deliberations it was resolved that the organization support none but honorable and trustworthy men.

Ninth Congressional District.

Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING was last evening renominated for Congress by acclamation as the Republican candidate in the Ninth District.

Second Assembly District.

Mr. GEORGE ROSS was last evening nominated by the Second Assembly District Republican Convention candidate for Assembly.

Sixth Assembly District.

The Democratic Union (Cooper Institute) organization last evening nominated JOHN SIGERSON for Assembly.

Ninth Assembly District.

At a meeting of the Conservative Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District, on Wednesday night, at the Bleecker Buildings, Mr. CHARLES T. POLHAMUS received the unanimous nomination as a candidate for Assembly. The Union Democrats met at Armenia Hall, No. 29 Bank-street, and also unanimously nominated CHARLES T. POLHAMUS as a candidate for Assembly.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

The Mozart Hall Convention of the Fifteenth Assembly District, Twentieth Ward, met on Tuesday evening, October 16, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and unanimously nominated Mr. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL as their candidate.

Twenty-first District Assembly Convention.

At a meeting of this Convention, last evening, at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, pursuant to the call of the Democratic Union General Committee, composed of parts of the Nineteenth and Twelfth Wards, HENRY W. GENET, Esq., received a majority of the votes, and was declared nominated for Assembly.

Mr. WILLIAM H. MCCARTY was duly nominated, last evening, for member of Assembly at a meeting of the Democratic Union of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

Second Assembly District, Westchester County.

The Second Assembly District Democratic Convention met at White Plains on Saturday last, and nominated for Assembly GEO. J. PENFIELD, of New-Rochelle. L. D. Huntingdon, E. Dusenbury, Thos. Smith, Lewis Walsh, Benjamin Hagaman, J. H. G. Blythe, Warren Leland and J. F. Baylis were elected delegates to the Tenth Congressional Democratic Convention, to be held at Nyack to-day.

The Republican Party of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County have nominated for Assembly JOHN SWINBURNE, of White Plains.

Third Assembly District, Westchester County.

The Johnson Republicans of the Third Assembly District have nominated a War Democrat—JACOB T. COX, of Sing Sing, for Assembly.

THE REGISTRY.

Only Sixty Districts Opened Yesterday—2,777 Additional Names Registered—Aggregate Number Registered so Far, 76,778.

The following table shows the number of names registered during Tuesday and yesterday. There were none registered yesterday in the Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards:

Wards.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.	Wards.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 17.
1	1,688	224	14	2,717	67
2	267	—	15	2,462	27
3	499	—	16	3,901	167
4	2,019	41	17	7,211	—
5	1,836	—	18	4,111	227
6	2,360	78	19	4,486	53
7	3,404	374	20	5,882	144
8	3,369	121	21	4,380	211
9	5,217	—	22	4,845	116
10	2,869	58			
11	4,755	—	Totals	74,001	2,777
12	3,100	491	Grand total		76,778
13	2,023	377			

Preparations for the Late Mr. Van Buren's Funeral.

Preparations are now in progress for the funeral of the late JOHN VAN BUREN. The religious services will take place in Grace Church, on Friday, in which Rev. Dr. MORGAN and other clergymen will take part. The church will be thrown open at least an hour before the beginning of the service, the body of the edifice being reserved for the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, and after them the myriad of mourners who are desirous to pay their last tribute to the worth and excellence of their departed friend. It is very probable that the body will not be exposed to public view for the reason that its condition would suggest the impropriety of exposure. The body is to be inclosed in a gorgeous rosewood coffin, covered with black cloth and elaborately mounted in silver. The plate will bear the following inscription:

JOHN VAN BUREN,
Born March 18th, 1810.
Died October 13th, 1866.

The following-named gentlemen will act as pall-bearers on the occasion:

Governeur Kemble,	S. L. M. Barlow,
Anthony L. Robertson,	Jas. T. Brady,
E. W. Stoughton,	Chas. H. Hunt,
Samuel J. Tilden,	Alonzo C. Paige.

Plymouth Sabbath-school Annual Festival.

On ordinary occasions Plymouth Church is an inviting scene and calculated to inspire one with considerably more than mere meeting-house enthusiasm. Mr. BEECHER, himself a power of no ordinary measure; his crowded edifice, his magnificent organ, of which so much has been said deservedly, in short—all the usual influences which contribute to make Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a source of instruction and true devotional pleasure, was outdone by the children of the Sabbath-school who held their annual festival last evening. The galleries presented the sprightly glow of youth in its purity, its innocence, its loveliness. The delicate side, as some might have it, but really the strong, because beautiful, side of the gallery, was the girls of the Sabbath-school. The pure white mildly mingled here and there with tints of pink, brought out in bold relief a scene the outlines of which were lost to the beholder as he looked into the bright, happy, smiling faces. On the other side, which was occupied by the boys, "who may be Presidents yet," was an equally delightful presentment, every countenance being gilded with a solid smile, which indicated that the happiness experienced there was unalloyed.

The body of the church was filled by members of the Church, friends of the children, and many others who had gone thither to see the children, and to return their happy smiles. On the platform sat Mr. BEECHER, and beside him Mr. R. W. RAYMOND, the Superintendent of the Sabbath-school—the pastor and his helper both trying to be as happy as the children. The church choir brought up in the rear. The concert was all that could be desired, unless the appreciative audience were mistaken, and they were not. Mr. HENRY N. WHITNEY, organist of the Plymouth Sabbath-school, presided at the "big organ." The programme opened with the chorus "Marching on" by the school, in which the boys gave evidence of a determination to drown the tones of the instrument with their voices. Miss KENNY sang "Beware," which was followed by "Hearts and Homes" by the choir; then the children united their happy voices in the chorus of—

Morning red!
Now the shadows all are fled;
Now the Sabbath's cloudless glory
Tells anew the joyful story—
Christ is risen from the dead!

Miss DALE then gave a solo from "Der Frieschutz," and the Misses COMSTOCK warbled in the duet, "Come with thy Lute to the Fountain." Prof. FRANK GILDER performed a solo on the piano, and the boys showed their estimate of his genius by recalling him. After this the children joined in singing, to the tune of *Milwaukee,* the beautiful hymn,

Saviour who thy flock art feeding
With the shepherd's kindest care,
All the feeble gently leading,
While the lambs thy bosom share.

Misses DALE and COX then performed a piano duett, which the choir followed with the chorus,

I have something sweet to tell you,
But the secret you must keep,
And remember, if it isn't right,
I'm talking in my sleep.

Then choir and children united in the grand chorus, "Red, White and Blue," which was concluded by an emblematic three cheers with white pocket-handkerchiefs, which made the hearts of all the fathers and mothers flutter. This ended the concert.

The scenes which followed in the school and lecture rooms we will not attempt to describe. Here were met old and young in a pleasant combination, which would puzzle the best artist to reproduce. The tables were loaded with all the seasonable offerings of nature, and the inviting odor of rich coffee struggled with the exhaling perfumes of beautiful flowers in contributing to the gratification of the senses. Such a chaos of superb happiness as only Plymouth Church Sabbath School can succeed in producing at these annual gatherings constituted a feast which we had to leave reluctantly for the unpoetic scenes which greet us in the outside world of strife and care.

The festival will be continued this evening.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Fall Races—Second Day—Richmond the Double Victor of the Two Dash Races, and Aldebaran of the Two-mile Heat Race.

The weather yesterday was highly favorable for the second day of the Hoboken Fall meeting, but the attendance was far from being so large as might have been expected. *Richmond* was entered for both the mile-and-a-quarter and the mile dash, and he had no difficulty in beating the moderate fields opposed to him. *Aldebaran,* as was anticipated, and as the betting foreshadowed, won the two-mile heat race with the greatest ease in two straight heats, and by doing so afforded additional proof of the wonderfully good horse he has shown himself to be. There was very little betting on the last race, speculation being confined to the relative positions of the other two contestants, *Luther* and *Knighthood,* in the last heat. To the surprise of the knowing ones, *Luther,* who was not believed capable of living the distance, beat the handsome little son of the *Knight of St. George* and *Glycera,* who, however, had just previously run a very severe race with *Richmond,* and in which the fastest time was made during the meeting.

THE FIRST RACE

was for a selling purse of $250, for horses of all ages, dash of one and a quarter miles; the usual allowance in weight in proportion to the prices for which they were entered to be sold being made, *Richmond,* carrying his proper weight as a four-year-old, 104 pounds; *Tom Woolfolk,* 76 pounds; chestnut mare by *Knight of St. George,* dam *Lena,* 94 pounds, and *Lady Dan Bryant,* 90 pounds, were entered. *Richmond* was a warm favorite, selling in pools for $130; *Lady Dan Bryant,* $40, and the other two, coupled, $40. A good start was effected, the *Knight of St. George* mare quickly showing in front, and leading *Lady Dan* a clear length, as they passed the judges' stand; the favorite a couple of lengths behind the latter, and *Tom Woolfolk* last. *Richmond* had been pulling so hard that his jockey now thought it best to give him his head, and he quickly disposed of *Lady Dan,* who had passed MCDANIEL's mare, and at the quarter-pole was half a length in front, and *Tom Woolfolk* still in the rear. On the backstretch, *Tom* passing MCDANIEL's mare, joined issue with *Lady Dan,* and they swept past the half-mile pole head and head, a length behind the favorite. The latter increased his lead at every stride all the way home, and won, without ever being fairly called upon or extended, by a length and a half, *Lady Dan* second, and *Tom Woolfolk* last. Time—2:17.

FIRST RACE—Selling premium of $250, all ages, dash of 1¼ miles on usual conditions. Horses entered for $1,500 to carry full weight; those entered for $1,200 allowed 7 pounds; those entered for $800 allowed 15 pounds, and those entered for $500 allowed 20 pounds.

Dr. R. Ogle's g. h. Richmond, by Two Bitts, dam Faith, by Childe Harold, 4 years, $1,500........1
Mr. E. V. Snedeker's b. m. Lady Dan Bryant, by Lexington, dam Fanny G., by imp. Margrave, 4 years, $800........2
Col. D. McDaniel's ch. m., by Knight of St. George, dam Lena, $500........3
Mr. D. Reedy's ch. c. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington, out of Floride by Wagner, 3 years, $800........4
Time—2:17.

THE SECOND RACE.

was a dash of one mile for a purse of $200, for which five horses were entered and started. These were *Richmond, Ulrica, Knighthood, Lady Dan Bryant* and bl. f. by *Eclipse,* dam by *Glencoe.* Although *Richmond* had just run and won the preceding race, he had done so with such ease that he was at once installed the favorite, bringing in pools $405; *Knighthood* $175; *Ulrica* $110 and the other two coupled $10. *Knighthood* was first off, with the favorite next and *Ulrica* third. At the quarter-pole *Ulrica* had got on equal terms with *Knighthood,* and from this point she took a commanding lead and her chance of winning looked very formidable. At the half-mile pole she was two lengths before *Knighthood,* who was a clear length before *Richmond.* The latter, however, was gradually creeping up, and they were all three together as they turned into the homestretch, where *Ulrica* began to quit and the issue was left to *Richmond* and *Knighthood.* After a semblance of a race, *Richmond* came out and won the race easily by two lengths; *Knighthood* beating *Ulrica* by a neck for second place. Time—1:46.

SECOND RACE.—Premium of $200, all ages, dash of one mile.

Dr. R. Ogle's g. h. Richmond, by Two Bitts, dam Faith by Childe Harold, 4 years........1
Dr. J. W. Weldon's b. c. Knighthood, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Glycera by Sovereign, 4 years. 2
Mr. John Hunter's b. m. Ulrica, by Lexington, dam Cornelia, 3 years........3
Mr. E. V. Snedeker's b. m. Lady Dan Bryant, by Lexington, dam Fanny G. by imp. Margrave, 4 years. 4
Col. D. McDanie's blk. f. by Eclipse, out of Greek Slave by Glencoe........5
Time—1:46.

THE TWO-MILE HEAT RACE

had three entries—*Aldebaran, Luther* and *Knighthood.* The former had the call against the field, at the odds of $300 to $60. Speculation, however, was principally confined to place-betting between *Luther* and *Knighthood,* $100 to $50 being currently offered on the latter beating *Luther.*

FIRST HEAT.—*Aldebaran* went off with the lead, with *Knighthood* second and *Luther* last, and at the quarter-pole Mr. WATSON's horse had opened a gap of six lengths, with *Luther* at *Knighthood's* quarters. On the backstretch *Luther* took second place, and as they passed the score on the first mile the favorite led two lengths, with *Luther* ten lengths before *Knighthood. Aldebaran* maintained his lead throughout the second mile, and won the heat easily by a length and a half; *Luther* ten lengths before *Knighthood,* who was pulled up. Time—3:50.

SECOND HEAT.—No betting, except between *Knighthood* and *Luther,* $700 to $85 being bet that the former beat the latter. *Aldebaran* made the running at a good pace, with *Luther* two lengths behind, and they ran the first mile in this order in 1:53. On the second mile *Aldebaran* put on additional steam, and the interest became centered in the contest between the other two for second place. The favorite came home a winner by ten lengths, *Luther* beating *Knighthood* two lengths for second place. Time of the second mile—1:48; of the two miles—3:41.

THIRD RACE.—The Ferry Premium of $400; all ages; two-mile heats.

Dr. J. W. Weldon, b. c. Knighthood, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Glycera by Sovereign, 4 years........1
Col. D. McDaniel's b. c. Luther, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, by Glencoe, 4 years........2
Mr. J. S. Watson's ch. g. Aldebaran, by Commodore, out of Nannie Lewis by imp. Glencoe, 6 years........3
Time—3:50—3:41.

New-York Juvenile Asylum.

At the monthly meeting of the Directors of the Juvenile Asylum, the following was reported as the statistics for the month of September:

House of Reception.

Children remaining Sept. 1........132
Committed by Magistrates........48
Surrendered by parents and friends........12— 60
192
Returned to friends........13
Sent to the Asylum........40
Discharged by Magistrates........7— 60
132
Received from the Asylum, selected for Western homes........31
Remaining Sept. 1........101

Asylum.

Children remaining Sept. 1........477
Received from House of Reception........40
517
Returned to friends........13
Sent to Western homes........31— 44
Remaining Sept. 1........473

The health of the children is excellent, but one death having occurred in thirty-three months.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR—A BOY KILLED BY THE ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE OF A GUN.—Yesterday afternoon a party of five boys proceeded to the woods near the Coney Island railroad for the purpose of shooting robins. On reaching an orchard three went in to get some apples, while two, named ANDREW CASSIDY, residing on the corner of Douglass and Hoyt streets, and JOHN BRADY, aged 15 years, residing on the corner of Hoyt and Baltic streets, kept guard along the road. CASSIDY walked in front of BRADY, and, handling his gun carelessly, the charge exploded, and the ball entered the head of the boy BRADY, killing him almost instantly. Some of the boys stayed with the body, while others came to the city and gave information to the mother of deceased. The remains were soon after brought to the house of the bereaved parents.

ROBBING A STEAMBOAT.—Two young men named JAMES BURNS and JOHN COLLINS were arrested on Tuesday night, on the charge of stealing a hawser, valued at $75, from the steamer *Mary I. Vaughn,* lying in Erie Basin. The private watchman, STEPHEN ELLSWORTH, attempted to stop them, but was frightened off by the accused, who threatened to shoot him. They took the property away and sold it to a junkman named RYAN, residing at the foot of Partition-street, for $21. The property was found in the junk-shop, where it had been cut up into small pieces to prevent identification. The junkman was taken into custody, and the entire party was committed to await examination.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The popular course of readings before the members of the Long Island Historical Society, have recommenced, and are of more than ordinary interest. The rooms have been greatly enlarged, improved and beautified, and are one of the pleasantest resorts for ladies, students or general readers in the city. Valuable engravings and photographs of celebrated pictures, books of rare and curious worth, and other matters of interest are constantly added to the collection, which is already of signal merit, and promises to take rank among the best of its fellow institutions.

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.—The following is the number of voters registered in the different wards and districts of the City of Brooklyn on Tuesday: First Ward, 517; Second Ward, 1,062; Third Ward, 1,081; Fourth Ward, 1,451; Fifth Ward, 2,271; Sixth Ward, 2,401; Seventh Ward, 1,818; Eighth Ward, 1,294; Ninth Ward, 2,049; Tenth Ward, 3,038; Eleventh Ward, 1,295; Twelfth Ward, 1,395; Thirteenth Ward, 2,026; Fourteenth Ward, 1,604; Fifteenth Ward, 1,104; Sixteenth Ward, 2,049; Seventeenth Ward, 870; Eighteenth Ward, 694; Nineteenth Ward, 954; Twentieth Ward, 1,949. Total, 30,922.

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTY—A BROOKLYN OFFICE OPENED.—As many applications have been made to Brig.-Gen. DARLING, by soldiers from the County of Kings, for the collection of the additional bounty recently provided by Congress, by consent of Gov. FENTON another office will be established at No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn, and will be open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 3 to 6 o'clock, when claims for the additional bounty will be prepared for claimants of Kings County, and transmitted to Washington, free of cost.

FIRES.—Last evening, about 7:30 o'clock, an alarm was caused in the Second District by the burning of oil barrels on the beach at the foot of Columbia-street....About 2:30 o'clock P. M., a fire occurred in the cotton factory of S. W. BLOODGOOD, in King-street, near Van Brunt-street, caused by a spark from a chimney which fell among the cotton. The damage amounts to about $300; insured.

DISTURBING RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.—The Forty-third Precinct Police yesterday arrested JOHN BREEN, WM. BREEN, JOHN HART, JOSEPH HART and MICHAEL THOMPSON on the charge of throwing stones at the Warren-street Mission Church on the 14th inst., and breaking the windows, whereby they disturbed the congregation in their worship. The accused—all boys—were committed to await examination before Justice WALSH.

BURGLARY.—An entrance was forced to the residence of Mr. S. C. HALLIDAY, on Backus farm, Newton, L. I., at an early hour on Tuesday morning by burglars, who ransacked the house and carried off wearing apparel to the value of $140. The entrance was effected by cutting away the shutters of a basement window.

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The valuation of new buildings erected during the past year is estimated at $7,605,600. Increased valuation of property, without new buildings, $4,851,308. Total increased value of real estate, $7,456,908. Total value of real estate in the city, $113,941,366.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.—The officers of this association, recently elected, are as follows: REGIS GIGNOUX, President; ETHELBERT S. MILLS, Vice President; GORDON L. FORD, Treasurer; JOHN WILLIAMSON, Treasurer. A Board of Trustees was also chosen.

LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN last evening read his highly interesting lecture entitled "Orders of Nobility," before a respectable audience at the New-England Congregational Church in South Ninth-street, E. D. The eloquent lecturer was frequently applauded.

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the residence of JOSEPH ZANG, No. 309 Grand-street, E. D., but the flames were promptly overcome with a loss of $200 on household effects.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR steady and in fair demand; sales 1,000 bbls. WHEAT—Sales 28,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, private terms; Winter Canada $2 75@$2 85. CORN—Sales 33,600 bushels, opening at 84½c. for No. 2, and 85c. for No. 1, and closing at 86c.@86½c. for No. 1, on part to arrive, including one load at 87c. and one at 87½c for No. 1. OATS—Sales 70,800 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 at 55c. BARLEY dull; small sales State at $1 09 for two-rowed and $1 12 for four-rowed. RYE, $1 05@$1 06. PORK, $33 50@$34. LARD 18½c.@19c. WHISKY $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. RECEIPTS—20,631 bbls. Flour, 125,155 bushels Wheat, 49,147 bushels Corn, 68,902 bushels Oats, 13,948 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—161,780 bushels Wheat, 205,170 bushels Corn, 51,930 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR firm at $9 75@$11 50 for Spring extras. WHEAT opened at an advance of 4c.@5c.; sales at $2 10@$2 13 for No. 1; market closed unsettled at a decline of 3c.; sales at $2 10@$2 10½ for No. 1, and $1 75@$1 80 for No. 2. CORN active and advanced 2½c.@3c.; sales at 66½c.@68½c. for No. 1, and 65c. @66½c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at an advance of ½c. @1c.; sales at 34½c.@34½c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS advanced ½c., closing at 15½c.@16c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 151,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Sales new White Michigan at $2 90; Amber, $2 82½; No. 1 Spring, $2 29; Extra do., $2 40. CORN 2c.@2½c. better; sales at 80c.@82½c. for No. 1 mixed. OATS ½c. better; sales at 47½c. for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active at $1 78@$1 80 for No. 2. CORN advanced 1c. OATS quiet at 32c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bush. Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bush. Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

FLOUR unchanged and firm. MESS PORK $31 75 @$32; market firm. Lard declined to 15c.@15½c. Gold 147½.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

CRUDE TURPENTINE steady and unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced; sales at 67½c.@68½c. RESIN firm at $4@$8. TAR—Sales at $2 90. COTTON —39c. for Middlings.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled. BURNETT's COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR COOKING PURPOSES."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]
Seven years' experience without a failure proves that the Burglar Alarm Telegraph will protect your house from robbers. E. HOLMES, No. 264 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 17—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Massey, England; Mrs. R. Holiday, two daughters and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lawrence, New-York; Baron de Stoeckle, Russian Minister; Baroness de Stoeckle, child and two servants; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman, N. Y.; Ernest Tuckerman, New-York; V. M. Moore, New-York; J. Pagnon, France; J. F. Grafton, New-York; J. M. Platt, New-York; B. Holladay, Jr., New-York; J. H. Hardt, New-York; George Johnstone, South Carolina; Edroin Foy, Sheffield; S. D. Smith, New-York; J. Adger Clarke, New-York; S. Wheeler, New-York; A. Mack, New-York; W. H. Ballan, Providence; J. Jones, Boston; Miss Meryon, New-York; Mr. Robert Cauldwell, New-York; Miss Johnstone, Scotland; Miss Susan Adger, Miss Jane Ann Adger, Miss Sue Smythe, J. B. Adger, Charleston; A. Auchmann, New-York; Alex. Hutchison, New-York; J. McConnire, Jr., and wife, Troy; Edward Yard, Jr., New-York; A. Soher, New-York; George H. Petrie, New-York; Mrs. George A. Moss, Hoboken; Col. Hoffman, New-York; Grant Greer, Kentucky; Four Misses Adger, Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rich and three sons, Buffalo; T. G. Haughwout, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Haughwout, New-York; J. T. Burden, Troy; Miles Beach, Troy; J. T. Ruireth, P. B. Spring, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Pike, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Williams, Washington; L. A. Stimson, New-York; Mr. Lee, Charleston; Josef Szabel, Vienna; H. Lovatt, Chas. Hand, England; J. S. Windle, J. Barnes, A. Blumenthal, F. Braggiotti, A. P. Purris and friend, Samuel McLean, New-York; W. P. Lewis, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus S. Ward, New-York; Miss Jane E. Ward, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Frew, Pittsburgh; Miss Elliott, Pittsburgh; Master Frew, Pittsburgh; Geo. Johns, Philadelphia; C. Elmore, New-York; J. H. Johnson, Ohio; G. A. Humrichouse, Ohio; R. H. Davis, England; Mrs. Barband, 4 children, infant and servant, Kentucky; Miss Thomas, Buffalo; A. W. Rankin, Kentucky; Thos. Tweed, Baltimore; J. E. Rankin, Kentucky; J. O. Willis, New-York; D. King, Jr., Newport; E. D. Dewell, N. Y.; P. H. Waller, Pittsburgh; R. G. Rixman, W. Lee, Jr., Baltimore; B. F. Ayer, N. Y.; G. Y. Bannon, London; J. G. Bigger, Belfast; David Wilson, England; R. Waterhouse, N. Y.; E. C. Johnson, Boston; J. V. Carpenter, W. C. Hicks, N. Y.; C. F. Libby, Portland; E. Packard, New-York; B. Shauman, New-York; John A. Stevens, Jr., New-York; Walter Bird, England; J. Soher, New-York; G. A. Bennett, New-York; Jas. R. Clark, Jr., New-York; Miss Helen Pratt, Buffalo; Miss Elizabeth King, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Pratt, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Mills, New-York; Miss Mary Faitoute; Miss Ellen Faitoute, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McCready, Geo. Hamilton, New-York; Robert Donald, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Bliss, Baltimore; E. Schlvesser, London; Wm. Fielding, New-York; G. Haines, New-York; A. Friedbrei, New-York; H. Land, San Francisco; T. Cassidy, New-York; L. A. Vance, South Carolina; S. W. Vance, South Carolina; W. W. Vance, South Carolina; D. H. Tompkins, South Carolina; John R. Elliott, New-Orleans; Mrs. E. Bower, New-York; Chas. Cook, London; C. R. Dent, New-York; Thos. A. Sloan, Ireland; Robt. Wilson, Scotland; Jas. Dale, London; Chas. Rerchhoff, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tochtermann, New-Orleans; Mrs. Truefield and child, London; Wm. Airey, Liverpool.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana—Mrs. Goldwin, Mrs. B. H. Bartol, Miss Ada Clarck, Miss Carrie Holt, Henry Bennett, C. J. Herren, Miss Carolini, Miss Consoli, Mr. Orlandi and wife, Mr. Massimiliani and wife, Mr. Stefani, Mr. Albertaso, Chas. C. Davis, P. Dennis, Geo. Heins, Ramon Gales, Mrs. E. Armstrong and two children, Miss Laura Gardenier, A. Ackwright, H. Heyman, E. Bartelles, Mr. Rossa, Mr. Lorrine, Mr. Montifiere, Mr. Soochini, Gabrielli Juncadelli, J. McLean, W. B. Cantlove, H. Y. Daniels, A. A. Carteveau, Domingo Cruzs, Mrs. A. Hamno, Mrs. D. Havecoest, Miss Meyer, G. W. Crabb and Son, Mr. Weinlich, Mr. Cacreoti, John Jones, J. Murphy and wife, Mr. Steck, Mrs. Gonzales and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 14 | Sun sets..... 5 16 | Moon sets.....12 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 07 | Gov. Island. 2 56 | Hell Gate..... 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Cumberland, Robinson, Wilmington, C. A. Whitney; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Minnetonka, Du Bois, New-Orleans, N. A. Brigham; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Louis Henry, (Brem.,) Fegeler, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Johann Martin, (Pruss.,) Benitz, Antwerp, W. Salem; Joseph Weir, (Br.,) Fulton, Buenos Ayres, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Mary Lucretia, Bowers, Apalachicola, Tupper & Beattie; Quindaro, (Br.,) Stanwood, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; Paramount, Gorham, Naples, Merchant & Carman; Anna Maria, (Pruss.,) Bartelis, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Gabriel, (Prus.,) Boettelier, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Alice Tainter, (Br.,) Murray, Buenos Ayres, Smith & Dunning.

Brigs Rush, Kelly, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Hermes, (Br.,) Blackert, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss; Brisk, (Br.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Avosetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, Barbados, McColl & Frith; Florence, Rathbon, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Lima, Hill, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ocean Wave, Sylvester, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; B. Young, Gibson, Charleston, W. H. Robson; Milwaukee, Brown, Barbados; Time is Money, (Hol.,) Baelster, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Senator, Faulkner, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Sarah Lavina, Anderson, City Point and Petersburgh, Woodruff & Robinson; Eliza Jane, Watts, Norfolk, M. Bedell; R. H. Daly, Saunders, Savannah, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Hope, (Br.,) Canning, Parrsboro, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Moonlight, Miller, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Olive Haywood, Wyman, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Maria Hall, Garfield, Charleston, Brockway & Co.; Helene, Hallock, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Grand Pre, (Br.,) Aryers, Wolffville, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, New-Orleans Oct. 7, via Delaware City 16th, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Had strong E. S. E. and S. E. gales the entire passage. Put into Delaware City for a supply of coal. 10th inst., off Sombrero, saw a large ship, with loss of foretopgallantmast, main and mizzen mastheads.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool Sept. 2, with mdse. and 130 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Giles Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Pinkney, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Been 5 ds. W. of Montauk with strong N. E. gales.

Brig Canima, ——, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. A. Scranton, Gladwin, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. A. Derning, Boardman, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. I. B. & F. L. Butler, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. M. Farrow, Herndon, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Meteor, Lother, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. M. P. King, Brockway, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. F. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Presby, Taunton.

Schr. Boston, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Estelle, Elwood, Southport.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Persia, Aleppo, City of Cork, Albemarle and Eagle.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 17—Arr. steamers Salvor, Mary Sanford, Miami and Fairbanks, from New-York; bark Afia, from Archangel.

Also arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; Zodiac, Philadelphia; Doris, New-York; Metis, do.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—The steamship Costa Rica, Furber, hence for Hong Kong 14th inst., returned to port this morning, leaking, having encountered the late severe gale on Sunday, from N. N. E., when 120 miles from the Hook. Has stove guards on the port side, &c.

RETURNED.—The ship Marmion, Bearse, hence 15th inst. for San Francisco, returned in consequence of having discovered the ship to be leaking and the pumps choked.

Spoken, &c.

Santisima Trinidad—ship, lying to, was seen Oct. 15, lat. 39 24, lon. 72 20.

Tackner—Br. bark, bound E., was seen Sept. 23, lat. 42 47, lon. 23 30.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
all the NEW PATTERNS, at
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

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HOLLAND, by case, piece, or at retail.
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NEW QUALITY, SATIN-DAMASK FINISH,
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A new brand of cigars of peculiarly fine fragrance, manufactured entirely of a newly discovered native tobacco, entirely different from and far superior to any except THE HIGHEST GRADES OF THE VUELTA ABAJO. A great variety, consisting of
Riolio, Conchas,
Imperial, Londres
Londres Media, Cilindrados, &c., &c.
FRED. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.
TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson L. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and, since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over twenty running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 593, Oct. 17, 1866.
48, 36, 58, 41, 46, 40, 27, 53, 6[illegible], [illegible], 1, 59, 25.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 594, Oct. 17, 1866.
71, 69, 54, 5, 18, 47, 77, 25, 19, 31, [illegible], 28, 76, 32.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 493, Oct. 17, 1866.
5, 65, 64, 60, 21, 30, 68, 18, 35, 70, 23, 25, 55.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 494, Oct. 17, 1866.
5, 10, 4, 8, 13, 30, 64, 56, 66, 51, 15, 23, 52, 76.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 138 Fulton-st.

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SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
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A MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVING
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J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAS. H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.
These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number, will have the sole management.

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THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts, which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House, without the authority or consent of the proprietor.

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H. C. ROOT & ANTHONY, STATIONERS,
No. 21 Nassau-st., near Wall.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 194 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
PHILADELPHIA AGENCY,
T. B. PUGH,
No. 1,305 Chestnut-st.
N. B.—For further particulars and description of the various prizes, see published Catalogue.

IMPORTANT
FROM CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Oct. 11, 1866.
Messrs. Forsyth & Westlake, General Agents Marvin's Patent Safes:
GENTLEMEN: The Burglar-proof Safe manufactured by Marvin & Co., of New-York, and furnished by you for the use of this Company, we take pleasure in stating, has proved fully equal to your recommendation.
We have had it thoroughly tested in our presence by our master-mechanic, but can make no impression on it. We fully believe these Safes deserve the confidence of the public, and shall take pleasure in recommending them.
Respectfully yours,
A. STONE, Jr., President.
GEORGE B. ELY, Treasurer.
This is to certify that at the request of the C. P. & A. Railroad Company I have tested the Burglar-proof Safe, and in use by the Treasurer of the Company.
The drills employed in this test were of the best cast-steel, and tempered in the most thorough manner, and although great pressure was used, no impression could be made on the hardened steel plates of the Safe.
I believe the Safe to be drill-proof.
A. CONGDON,
Master-Mechanic C. P. & A. R. R. Co.
The above test was made in broad daylight, by experienced men, with all the tools and time they wanted, and the determination to get in if possible.

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ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
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SAFES
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These instruments are entirely new, both in principle and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HOBOKEN RACES.

GRAND STEEPLE CHASE WITH SEVEN HORSES.
THIS DAY, OCT. 18.

FIRST RACE—Steeple Chase. A Handicap Premium of $400 to the first, and $100 to the second horse; about three miles over a fair hunting country. Closed with seven entries—Kate Fitzsimmons, Citadel, Gen. Williams, Lady Wolf, Nannie Craddock, Zigzag, Secaucus.

SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes Premium of $250 for two year olds, one mile dash. Mr. F. Morris, b. f. by Eclipse; Col. P. Bush, b. f. Redwing; Mr. J. S. Watson, b. g. Jubal; Col. D. McDaniel, ch. f. by Planet; b. c. Breckenridge.

THIRD RACE—Sweepstakes Premium of $300, for three year olds, mile heats, $50 entrance, p. p. Col. D. McDaniel, b. c. Ripley and ch. f. Enchantress; Dr. J. W. Weldon, ch. c. Local.

FOURTH RACE—Premium of $300 for beaten horses at this meeting, dash of 1½ miles. Col. McDaniel enters blk. filly by Eclipse, and Luther; John Hunter enters b. f. Ulrica. J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.